

1893.

QUEENSLAND.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL ON THE RETURNS OF
AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK FOR THE YEAR 1892.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command.

TO THE HONOURABLE HORACE TOZER, ESQUIRE, COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my customary report on the condition of the pastoral and agricultural interests of Queensland during the year 1892.

EFFECTS OF RAINFALL OF 1892 ON STOCK PRODUCTION.

The constant rainfall which took place over the greater portion of the colony in the preceding year was only experienced over a limited area in 1892. The Southern portion of the country, extending about 150 miles from the coast, but reducing in width towards the North, experienced a favourable season; but most of the interior of the colony was visited with excessive drought, especially during the latter portion of the year. This part of the country being entirely devoted to pastoral pursuits, the continued drought had a prejudicial effect on that industry, and, as a consequence, the proportional increase in stock was below the average of the previous five years. With respect to pigs, the returns show a decrease in number to the extent of nearly 5 per cent.

INCREASE IN DIFFERENT KINDS OF STOCK—WHOLE COLONY.

To show the percentage increase in each description of live stock in 1892, compared with that of previous years, the following tabulated return for the past six years is given :—

				A.					
Year.				Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
1887	...	...	...	9·75	...	9·88	...	33·39	19·08
1888	...	...	...	6·04	...	4·05	...	4·01	†6·34
1889	...	...	...	8·61	...	4·67	...	7·64	17·01
1890	...	...	...	3·82	...	14·08	...	24·44	19·95
1891	...	...	...	9·20	...	11·42	...	12·67	26·67
1892	...	...	...	5·86	...	6·44	...	6·99	†4·68

† Decrease.

From the above will at once be observed the effect that the dry weather referred to had in checking the rapid increase which had occurred in all descriptions of stock during 1890. This is particularly noticeable in sheep, where the percentage increase dropped in 1891, compared with 1890, to 11·77 per cent., and between 1891 and 1892 the decrease in percentage increase was 5·68 per cent.

Cattle, in the majority of cases, for the first four years are the subject of outlay only, and the expenses connected with them continue thereafter until they are disposed of or die in bad seasons, so that the cattle grazier is subject to outlay and loss from the beginning of his venture until he meets with a market for his stock. Dairy cattle, of course, which are more in the farmers' line than the graziers', do not come under this category.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STOCK.

I have reason to believe, from information received on the subject, that mixed cattle will give a cast of about 10 per cent. On this basis about 650,000 were available for disposal during 1892; of these approximately 110,000 are required for consumption in Queensland, 130,000 were despatched alive to southern markets, 141,000 were frozen and otherwise disposed of, the produce being principally exported, leaving

leaving over 250,000 head remaining to be dealt with. This large remainder must at present prove a loss of some amount to the owners, not alone by the expense of management entailed, but by the non-receipt of interest on money represented, and which it seems at present impossible to realise, the market for horned cattle being so inoperative. In fact, the existence of such a surplus herd is in itself a bar to healthy competition, and thereby reduces the price obtainable for cattle below what may be considered as remunerative prices. A question of such importance to graziers has not, of course, been overlooked by them, and strenuous exertions have been made to increase the output of dead meat, tallow, &c., so as to obtain the benefit of foreign markets. The most feasible way that surplus stock can at present be turned into cash is by preserving or in freezing the carcase, and therefore special exertions in this direction have been made in this colony, which, although only initiated in 1891, have already shown considerable results. This is apparent from the fact that the number of cattle slaughtered annually for this purpose has increased by four times what it was a few years since. This development would, in all probability, have assumed much larger proportions had it not been for a series of unfortunate circumstances, such as appear to be inseparable from the establishment of any new industry. There can be little doubt, however, that most, if not all, the difficulties incident to this business have now been overcome, and that a large frozen meat trade is sure to develop in the near future. It is well known that this trade has been one of the principal causes which led to the recovery of New Zealand from financial difficulties of a very serious nature, and Queensland will, no doubt, soon feel the benefit of such a trade, if well managed. She has abundant scope for raising the material, has undeniably good meat to offer her customers, and, what is best, can sell at a price which would be totally unremunerative to cattle-growers in other parts of the world, except the adjoining colonies. Once the trade is established on a firm basis, few complaints will be heard of over-production of cattle or unremunerative prices. The proportions by which the preserved and frozen meat trade has grown in the colony during the last ten years will be seen by reference to Table No. V. in the Appendix headed "Live Stock Slaughtered," from which it will be observed that in 1892 5,637,967 lb. of meat was preserved in various ways, and 23,513,601 lb. was frozen, while in 1883 only 7,375,583 lb. of meat was dealt with in the manner last indicated.

SHEEP FARMING.

In Queensland sheep are bred more for their wool than for carcase, and their yield annually in the shape of wool of even the oldest in the flock will generally repay more than the cost of keep. Both sexes from an early age yield from this source a yearly return to their owners. Taking the mean average weight of a fleece at from 5 lb. to 6 lb., and the average price of wool at 8d., the value of the 1892 clip would approximate £4,000,000 sterling. Whilst results like this can be obtained, the number of sheep in the colony will need to exceed considerably the present limit of 31 to the square mile before their disposal as a food product becomes a matter of paramount importance; the 161 head to the same area, which is about the proportion in New South Wales, has, however, brought them face to face with that difficulty. Although the actual number of sheep in the colony does not even approach the capacity of its natural pastures, without considering the question of feeding from cultivated land, yet it is important to remember that some portions of the interior in times of drought cannot be made available for pasturage owing to the scarcity of water, which so far reduces the area of country that can be used for pastoral purposes.

MOVEMENT TO PRODUCE LARGE CARCASS SHEEP.

Although the graziers on the Darling Downs have, to some extent, during the past twenty-five years turned their attention to breeding cross-bred sheep with larger carcasses and coarser wool than the merino, yet the movement in that direction has not, up to within the last few years, assumed any large proportions, but of late years the success of New Zealand with frozen mutton of large carcass sheep on the London market, and the better prices ruling for coarse lustrous wool, has had the effect of inducing graziers in this colony to give cross-breeding more attention. Consequently steps have been taken in other parts of Queensland to establish cross-bred flocks, notably in the Warrego, Barcoo, and Peak Downs districts, and more recently flocks of this kind have been established in the northern portion of the Mitchell and in the North Gregory districts. It is considered likely that a considerable amount of success will attend this new departure in breeding sheep in this colony.

COMPARING LIVE STOCK IN COLONY IN 1891 AND 1892.

A comparison between the number of live stock in the colony in 1891 and 1892 is shown in the following statement:—

B.

Year.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1891	399,364	6,192,759	20,289,633	122,672
1892	422,769	6,591,416	21,708,310	116,930
Numerical Increase in 1892	23,405	398,657	1,418,677	†5,742
Centesimal Increase in 1892	5.86	6.44	6.99	†4.68

† Decrease.

FLOCKS OF SHEEP ON INDIVIDUAL HOLDINGS LESS THAN 1891.

Last year I drew attention to the average number of sheep on individual holdings, and as I think the question is one upon which it is advisable to collect reliable data, I have this year caused figures to be compiled giving the number of persons who own flocks of sheep and herds of cattle of certain proportions, which may be taken as giving a fair approximation of the number of proprietors of such flocks and herds. The cases of joint ownership may be considered to be counterbalanced by duplicate holdings. The following table furnishes this information respecting sheep:—

C.

From this it will be seen that 88 per cent. of the number of sheep in the colony are the property of 212 graziers.

Of the remainder, 2,508,021 are held by 864 persons, an average of 2,092 sheep each; and the balance, 6,535 sheep, in flocks of less than 50, are returned by 420 persons, mostly butchers, or owned as pet sheep.

I have for some time been of the opinion that there has been a tendency of late years to reduce the average number of sheep on each holding. This is certainly a step in the right direction, not only because of the greater division of profits, but also that in working small holdings with the adjunct of small herds of sheep would probably lead to cultivation being carried on in such a manner that greater relative results might be secured, and also under conditions calculated to render losses by droughts or floods less severely felt.

The

The figures in connection with this line of enquiry only are available for the last three years, but I think it will be granted that they confirm the opinion as above expressed.

Year.	Number of Owners.		Number of Sheep.		Average Size of Flock.	
1890	...	849	...	18,007,234	...	21,210
1891	...	1,018	...	20,289,633	...	19,931
1892	...	1,496	...	21,708,310	...	14,511

Similar information respecting cattle will be obtained from the subjoined statement:—

D.

	Number of Owners.	1 to 100.	Number of Owners.	101 to 300.	Number of Owners.	301 and upwards.	Total Owners.	Total Cattle.
Adavale ...	17	517	1	200	7	53,341	25	54,058
Allora ...	288	6,608	14	2,106	7	5,146	309	13,860
Aramac ...	10	194	4	810	9	23,153	23	24,157
Augathella ...	14	381	3	444	12	46,621	29	47,446
Ayr ...	39	1,308	14	2,681	10	41,594	63	45,583
Banana ...	18	431	3	505	21	103,639	42	104,575
Barcardine ...	68	2,197	8	1,320	11	63,010	87	66,527
Beaudesert ...	250	8,430	60	10,587	20	22,687	330	41,704
Blackall ...	23	668	16	2,845	4	4,095	43	7,608
Boulia ...	4	146	2	400	17	181,294	23	181,840
Bowen ...	74	2,743	17	2,952	49	243,366	140	249,061
Brisbane ...	1,288	14,013	9	1,294	1	481	1,298	15,788
Bundaberg ...	369	8,164	35	5,943	17	49,937	421	64,044
Burke ...	7	186	1	150	24	184,894	32	185,230
Caboolture ...	259	5,126	16	2,925	2	1,220	277	9,271
Cairns ...	81	2,361	12	2,586	8	3,971	101	8,918
Camooeweal ...	4	146	1	120	6	29,252	11	29,518
Cape River ...	9	523	2	500	29	138,512	40	139,535
Cardwell ...	19	851	4	764	10	10,987	33	12,602
Charleville ...	84	2,576	4	800	16	102,480	104	105,856
Charters Towers ...	136	5,757	76	15,123	60	196,850	272	217,730
Clermont ...	106	3,381	25	4,432	42	186,284	173	194,097
Cleveland ...	148	2,343	2	240	...	...	150	2,583
Cloncurry ...	9	516	3	452	17	205,874	29	206,842
Condamine ...	39	1,332	10	1,922	14	20,684	63	23,938
Cook ...	91	3,453	16	2,744	25	50,583	132	56,780
Crow's Nest ...	111	2,958	17	2,997	3	11,266	131	17,221
Croydon ...	19	467	5	871	5	21,993	29	23,331
Cunnamulla ...	43	1,115	8	1,298	11	111,987	62	114,400
Dalby ...	278	8,056	26	4,691	19	33,974	323	46,721
Diamantina ...	2	13	2	400	20	176,053	24	176,466
Douglas ...	41	1,365	6	987	...	...	47	2,352
Dugandan ...	353	6,669	5	1,060	4	6,871	362	14,600
Eidsvold ...	23	627	5	902	5	26,806	33	28,335
Emerald ...	32	1,453	14	2,894	26	56,430	72	60,777
Esk ...	234	7,456	51	9,555	31	52,350	316	69,361
Etheridge ...	31	1,220	7	1,650	14	99,109	52	101,979
Eulo ...	8	172	2	294	8	75,401	18	75,867
Gatton ...	626	12,162	12	1,802	9	10,377	647	24,341
Gayndah ...	135	3,137	4	684	21	150,992	160	154,813
Gin Gin ...	84	2,314	10	2,069	10	33,389	104	37,772
Gladstone ...	126	3,981	27	4,718	42	143,772	195	152,471
Goodna ...	120	2,168	...	...	...	...	120	2,168
Goondiwindi ...	75	1,586	8	1,624	22	35,519	105	38,729
Gympie ...	330	8,306	31	5,474	19	39,546	380	53,326
Harrisville ...	409	10,798	24	4,231	3	1,483	436	16,512
Herberton ...	105	3,188	22	3,573	19	55,693	146	62,454
Highfields ...	403	7,155	11	2,270	1	968	415	10,393
Hughenden ...	90	3,124	5	1,274	30	246,545	125	250,943
Hungerford ...	5	214	2	306	1	774	8	1,294
Ingham ...	66	1,813	13	2,105	20	48,027	99	51,945
Inglewood ...	54	1,336	3	583	8	19,965	65	21,884
Ipswich ...	764	12,445	33	5,526	7	5,088	804	23,059
Isisford ...	5	321	4	505	3	21,794	12	22,620
Killarney ...	119	2,752	2	471	1	600	122	3,823
Laidley ...	465	10,359	10	1,600	4	6,954	479	18,913
Logan ...	424	7,559	14	2,457	1	700	439	10,716
Longreach ...	27	736	11	1,868	7	42,185	45	44,789
Mackay ...	465	12,730	70	12,899	51	156,164	586	181,793
Marburg ...	580	10,197	8	1,008	1	500	589	11,705
Maroochie ...	122	2,393	2	356	...	...	124	2,749
Maryborough ...	725	13,824	31	5,848	6	10,667	762	30,339
Mitchell ...	42	1,076	5	800	28	113,464	75	115,340
Mourilyan ...	14	144	2	385	...	...	16	529
Muttaburra ...	17	760	4	677	4	69,894	25	71,331
Nanango ...	105	3,283	19	3,357	19	70,290	143	76,930
Nerang ...	245	4,861	13	2,880	3	1,080	261	8,821
Norman ...	8	179	2	455	22	165,296	32	165,930
Palmer ...	6	338	2	388	7	26,555	15	27,281
Ravenswood ...	40	1,518	15	2,718	12	9,862	67	14,098
Redcliffe ...	325	8,412	13	2,071	1	310	339	10,793
Rockhampton ...	551	15,339	97	16,924	104	209,185	752	241,448
Roma ...	191	3,970	10	1,505	14	69,181	215	74,656
St. George ...	54	1,567	9	1,932	10	73,741	73	77,240
St. Lawrence ...	26	1,109	6	1,180	17	157,441	49	159,730
Somerset ...	8	34	...	...	3	1,909	11	1,943
South Brisbane ...	758	9,750	10	1,486	1	570	769	11,806
Springure ...	55	1,894	11	1,674	22	168,570	88	172,138
Stanthorpe ...	161	4,533	11	1,906	12	17,086	184	23,525
Surat ...	31	936	3	595	12	34,592	46	36,123
Tambo ...	10	402	6	1,257	4	21,922	20	23,581
Taroom ...	37	1,087	3	516	26	160,552	66	162,155
Tenningering ...	53	2,326	10	1,585	10	38,659	73	42,570
Thargomindah ...	13	482	6	1,233	20	316,174	39	317,889
Thornborough ...	24	778	10	1,997	17	76,871	51	79,646
Tiaro ...	269	7,435	30	5,309	18	33,176	317	45,920
Toowoomba ...	1,130	19,771	31	4,726	12	31,210	1,173	55,707
Townsville ...	194	5,396	46	8,615	24	57,745	264	71,756
Warwick ...	570	15,465	45	7,238	11	11,395	626	34,098
Windsorah ...	15	389	5	850	5	243,661	25	244,900
Winton ...	19	775	8	1,379	11	120,010	38	122,164
Woodford ...	124	3,808	19	2,955	10	13,234	153	19,997
Yuelba ...	37	1,040	3	599	5	9,620	45	11,259
	16,085	359,377	1,317	234,887	1,334	5,997,152	18,736	6,591,416

The distribution of cattle amongst owners is, of course, much more general than sheep. The average herd in the colony numbered 352 head. Out of the whole number of owners there were 1,334 graziers to whom cattle in mobs of upwards of 300 head belonged, thus claiming among them 91 per cent. of the total number of this kind of live stock.

INCREASE IN HORSES COMPARED WITH 1891.

The increase in horses was only about two-thirds as great as in the previous year, nor is this to be wondered at when the at present totally unremunerative price for this description of stock is taken into consideration. In fact, until some regular and reliable market is available for horse stock they will not pay for breeding in this colony, the local demand being more than sufficiently provided for. At present further production is not only a dead loss to the owner, but the pasturage they occupy could be utilised to a much better purpose with other kinds of stock. After making every allowance for the larger number required in Queensland, as compared with other colonies, for the purpose of working the large cattle stations, the supply is much greater than meet the requirements of the colony. Victoria and New South Wales find that they are already overstocked with relatively considerably less than half the proportion of this kind of stock to each inhabitant of the colony that Queensland has, and they, in common with ourselves, look anxiously for an outlet for their surplus.

PROBABILITIES AS TO A MARKET IN INDIA.

India at present appears to be the only market where there is a fair demand for horses; but they must be of really good quality, as they are mostly required for military purposes. Unfortunately a trip to India is frequently accompanied by heavy losses, which deters many persons here from joining in sending horses to that market. Not long since, a gentleman, a breeder of horses in this colony, who made it his business to acquaint himself with the kind of horses most suitable for the Indian market, made every exertion in his power to form a company amongst his brother squatters for the purpose of exporting horses to India; but he was quite unsuccessful in the attempt. But further attempts are now being made in this direction which, it is to be hoped, will be attended with better results. In addition to the chance of heavy losses during the voyage, it has been found that the requirements of the military authorities are very exacting, and as the animals are shipped subject to approval, the risk of their non-acceptance has also to be counted upon. Occasional shipments have been made from this colony to India, but not in sufficient numbers, nor were the receipts sufficiently remunerative to justify breeders to take the consideration of that market as an element in connection with the pursuit of horse-breeding.

DISEASES AMONGST CATTLE AND HORSES.

All kinds of live stock appear to have suffered less from disease in the various forms than in some of the previous years. The mange amongst horses has been less severe; but it is still extant, and complaints as to its effects come from several districts. In the vicinity of Surat it was especially severe, and at Banana, Bowen, Beaudesert, Gatton, and Ingham it appeared in a somewhat less degree. Horses in the Thargomindah district were visited by an attack, the symptoms of which appear to resemble those which accompany the complaint known as the "Birdsville disease." The disease referred to is now proved to have been due to the attacks of an intestinal parasite, probably induced by poverty of condition. Blackleg amongst horned cattle made a slight appearance at Crow's Nest, Charters Towers, Nanango, and Tiaro. Pleuro appears to have been severely felt amongst the same description of stock at Banana, Clermont, Tiaro, Westwood, and mildly at Emerald, Ingham, Norman, and Roma. Ricketts, the result of indigestion, probably from eating the leaves of the *Zamia Palm*, is reported as having exhibited itself amongst the cattle at Cardwell, Gladstone, Rockhampton, and Westwood. Cases of tuberculosis were mentioned as having occurred amongst the herds at Surat, Stanthorpe, and at Caboolture, and an undoubted outbreak of anthrax occurred in one head. The outbreak of the disease having been promptly reported to the authorities, vigorous and eminently successful measures were at once adopted, and the disease now appears to have been completely stamped out. Losses of stock occurred from a variety of other causes, but only in isolated cases and to a slight extent.

AGES OF HORNED CATTLE.

In my report last year I expressed my satisfaction at the manner in which the ages of cattle had been collected. I regret that I cannot make similar remarks on this occasion. In 1891 the ages of 84 per cent. of all the cattle returned were recorded and tabulated, whilst for 1892 the proportion has fallen to something less than 81, which is even worse than that for 1890, the first year in which an attempt was made to complete a return on this subject. This is much to be regretted, and I would again urge both upon owner and collector the necessity of taking a little trouble to furnish a record of this most valuable information, as graziers have told me that the return in question proved very useful, and would be even more so when kept up for a series of years.

From a critical examination of the returns, from which the particulars contained in Table VI. in the Appendix has been prepared, I am led to believe that a great deal of the non-success relative to these statistics is due to want of care on the part of the collector, as it will be seen that certain districts compare most unfavourably with others as to completeness of information on this point. It is scarcely to be assumed that the graziers in a particular district were more unwilling to give the necessary information than those in other districts. As a proof of my remarks, I may state that the returns from collectors for the petty sessional districts of Aramac, Banana, Condamine, Dugandan, Gin Gin, and Woodford, contain an entry "unspecified as to age" of more than half the cattle recorded in their returns. Another cause for the non-success of this return in certain districts may have been the drought, which may have prevented mustering. This, no doubt, was the case with respect to the Aramac district, as in many cases no musters had taken place during the season, and the extent of the losses may have been unknown; but, as in adjoining districts, collectors were much more successful in obtaining the information, I am led to assume that the state of the country in the Aramac district was not the only cause which prevented the statistics from being more carefully collected. Cattle under one year were relatively less numerous by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. than they were in 1891. The falling off in the number of calves may, to a certain extent, have been the result of the drought, as stock at that age are almost invariably the first to be affected by such adverse weather; but, in addition to this, all over the colony, but more particularly in the Northern and Western districts, graziers have lately caused the female cattle in their herds to be spayed in large numbers, and, in consequence of possible scarcity of food, many of the old cows, although not passed breeding,

breeding, have been withdrawn, which would of necessity reduce the proportion of calves and, of course, affect the proportion of cattle at the age referred to. The other ages show about the same proportion to the total number as in the two previous years; the only other age which differs to the extent of even 1 per cent. being from two to three years, which shows an increase of 1.50 per cent., due, probably, to the small losses amongst calves and yearlings during the favourable seasons of 1890, 1891.

EXPORT OF CATTLE.

With an annual surplus of more than 500,000, the question of export of live stock is an important one. Information as to the interchange borderwise of cattle and sheep between Queensland and the neighbouring colonies for some years past will be found in the following table:—

E.

Year.	Horned Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.
1882	29,404	39,164	1,645,657	101,384
1883	12,180	85,481	677,664	353,365
1884	11,135	78,406	556,558	434,893
1885	12,570	126,666	462,740	524,050
1886	1,852	118,827	672,903	175,845
1887	1,752	202,283	580,885	118,570
1888	1,111	188,748	234,167	248,804
1889	1,867	175,117	222,369	311,583
1890	3,684	494,944	386,625	472,282
1891	3,535	210,240	281,670	513,201
1892	6,923	130,989	463,323	421,318

From this it will be seen that the exports by land of horned cattle always largely exceed the imports. During the last eleven years this excess amounts to about 1,750,000, which, at the low value of £3 10s. per head, as they consist mostly of fat bullocks, gives a money value of upwards of £6,000,000 sterling. On the other hand, it will be seen that this colony has not generally parted borderwise with sheep to the same extent as cattle, but even at times has proved a larger importer than an exporter of stock of the description last mentioned. This was notably the case in 1882, when sheep imported exceeded those exported by 1,500,000, and, again, in 1886 and 1887 similarly large imports took place, when graziers were replacing the losses occasioned by the long sustained drought of the three preceding years.

HOG PRODUCE.

The instruction in curing bacon and other hog products, given to farmers by the expert especially engaged by the Department of Agriculture for the purpose, gave, for a few years, a considerable impetus to pig-breeding; the numbers of that animal nearly doubling during the three years between 1888 and 1891, but last year the number decreased by nearly 6,000. The reason for this it appears difficult to determine. Farm produce was selling at prices that elsewhere would be found better profit if fed to pigs. That excellent bacon can be produced in this Colony has been satisfactorily shown, and the want of variety in meat diet which exists might have been expected to have created a demand for pork and bacon, if those commodities were procurable at a reasonable price and of good quality. It is to be feared, however, that, in the first place, there is a want of confidence on the part of consumers as to the manner adopted of feeding the pigs from which Queensland bacon is made. Many persons believe that a large number of the animals from which bacon is produced in this colony are fed on flesh, and that not of the best quality; thus on these grounds a distaste for locally cured bacon has arisen. In the second place, bacon-curers here ask too high a price for their product, the best guaranteed hams and bacon not being more than 2d. to 2½d. per lb. below the price for which the best English hams and bacon can be bought. While this is the case customers will always prefer the imported article even at a little advance in price. The producers of Queensland bacon, &c., are not free from blame for causing the idea to spread that the pigs here get improper food, as there can be little doubt that hogs have been so reared and fed by some unscrupulous persons; but, as in all like cases, the evil has probably been magnified; nevertheless, it has had a very prejudicial effect on the industry. A perusal of Table I. in the Appendix shows that the principal centres of pig-raising are found in districts where the agricultural industry predominates, and it behoves those interested so to brand and otherwise make up their bacon that the public may have sufficient security that the article has been produced from animals fed upon farm produce only. Such a course would largely tend to restore confidence in the quality of the locally manufactured article, and would greatly extend its sale. The fact is so well known that good and wholesome pork and bacon can only be obtained from animals reared and fed entirely on a vegetable diet that it is scarcely necessary to press the subject on the attention of those interested in pig-raising; and should farmers and others knowing this persist in placing an inferior article on the market, they thereby not alone destroy the chance of a future market for this kind of produce, but also do an almost irreparable injury to those who are acting honestly by feeding their stock in the proper manner, and thus endeavouring to secure the satisfaction of the consumer.

CATTLE AND SHEEP IN EACH DIVISION.

The progress made in the breeding of cattle and sheep in the three provincial divisions of the colony may be seen from the following statement:—

F.

Division.	Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.
NORTHERN	1891	1,942,781	1,524,014
	1892	2,092,334	1,642,766
	Numerical Increase in 1892	149,553	118,752
	Centesimal Increase in 1892	7.70	7.79
CENTRAL	1891	1,857,646	9,490,106
	1892	1,932,400	9,441,923
	Numerical Increase in 1892	74,754	†48,183
	Centesimal Increase in 1892	4.02	†.51
SOUTHERN	1891	2,392,332	9,275,513
	1892	2,566,682	10,623,621
	Numerical Increase in 1892	174,350	1,348,108
	Centesimal Increase in 1892	7.29	14.49

† Decrease.

From this it may be observed that cattle are at present divided between the three divisions in the proportion of 32 per cent. in the Northern, 29 per cent. in the Central, and 39 per cent. in the Southern. The centesimal rate of increase is about the same in the Northern and Southern—viz., 7.70 and 7.29 respectively, which is nearly double the rate in the Central Division, which locality suffered most from the dry weather in 1892. On examining the increases in sheep shown in the table, the localisation of effect on their increment in the localities which suffered most from the drought is very marked. Their increase in the Central Division, where the effect of the dry weather was most felt, was nominal—.51 per cent. only; in the North it was 7.79; whilst in the South it amounted to 14.49 per cent. Full particulars as to the increases or decreases in cattle and sheep in the several petty sessional districts (formerly called police districts) in each great division of the colony will be found at Tables II., III., and IV. in the appendix.

A careful inspection of these tables will show that whilst the whole of the western portion of the Central Division suffered severely, even to a point as far east as Emerald, the Southern Division was not greatly affected east of Cunnamulla. It will also be seen that in cattle the increases in the Southern Division were general, those of most importance being Thargomindah, Cunnamulla, and Roma, exceeding 20,000 each. The only decreases worth attention are those apparent in Maryborough, Tenningering, and Eulo districts. In the Central Division increases exceeding 20,000 occur in two districts only—namely, Springsure and St. Lawrence. The decreases of most importance were those which are shown in the returns from the districts of Boulia, 26,026, Winton 9,754, and Blackall 7,920. In the North, Burke 53,096, Cape River 27,951, and Charters Towers 25,038 are the districts which show the principal increases in cattle in that division in 1892, whilst Cloncurry, 28,795, together with Etheridge and Croydon, each with just over 10,000, exhibit the principal decreases. On referring to the particulars respecting sheep in the same tables, it will be seen that four districts—St. George, Cunnamulla, Dalby, and Surat—all show increases exceeding 100,000. In the two former districts the increase greatly exceeds that number, whilst in two other districts—Eulo and Goondiwindi—the increases nearly approached the figure mentioned. In the Southern Division the six districts named contributed 80 per cent. of the total increase therein. There were no decreases of any moment in the Southern Division. With respect to the Central Division of the colony, there was a net decrease of 48,183 sheep in 1892. It is true that, comparatively speaking, this number is not large; but to properly measure the extent of the loss resulting from the unfavourable season it is necessary to add to this deficit the increase that might reasonably be expected to accrue to the 9,500,000 sheep depastured in the division. It must, however, be taken into consideration that a very large number of sheep were sent coastward by road and rail from the western part of the Central District to Rockhampton for meat preserving and other purposes. There were increases in the number of sheep in Muttaburra and Longreach to the extent of 296,000; but as the most important decreases are observable in the return from the neighbouring districts of Blackall, Boulia, Clermont, Isisford, and Winton, this has no especial significance except as illustrating the unrest exhibited in the disposal of live stock during a period of drought, graziers keeping their flocks on the move in the hope of finding elsewhere the water and herbage necessary for their support.

Whilst

Whilst contributing a fair share of cattle to the herds of the colony the Northern Division is only occupied by sheep to the extent of 1,642,766, which is but about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total number in the colony. Of these, the greater portion are depastured in the districts of Hughenden and Cloncurry. The proportion of increase in the flocks in these districts for 1892 was 8 and 9 per cent. respectively. In Burke there was a decrease equal to upwards of one-third the number there in 1891, but the sheep in that district are so few as to make the increase or decrease a matter of little importance as affecting the total results in the colony.

BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, AND HONEY.

The information obtained relative to the industrial production above mentioned has been somewhat more satisfactorily collected for 1892 than was the case in 1891. The latter year was the first in which an attempt was made by me to obtain statistics respecting these particular products, and from experience it has been ascertained that it takes some time after a new source of inquiry is started before both collectors and the public can be trained to render proper returns on the subject. The following statement gives particulars respecting the extent of production of the above-mentioned commodities so far as can be ascertained from the returns furnished to me:—

G.

Petty Sessional District.	Butter.		Honey.		Cheese.	Bacon.
	Producers.	Lbs.	Hives.*	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Brisbane	56	75,241	918	59,024	22,400	1,011,968
Bundaberg	150	81,294	20	9,520	5,040	23,702
Marburg	153	230,050	106	14,896	3,808	
Maryborough	109	155,844	288	38,316	784	
Redcliffe	190	278,928	131	2,576	4,144	
South Brisbane	103	129,647	1,300	94,540		
Toowoomba	154	320,448	212	8,176	4,256	
Warwick	259	219,206	15	79,408	15,344	90,000
Other Districts	966	1,207,319	4,693	380,240	404,432	24,108
Total	2,140	2,697,977	7,683	686,696	460,208	1,149,778

* Number imperfect, not stated in all cases.

The inauguration of central factories for the manufacture of butter during the past few years tends to reduce the number of makers of this article. The 2,140 persons returned as so engaged in butter-making does not therefore fairly represent the total number of establishments which derived profit from the 2,697,977 lb. of butter made. The average quantity of butter produced by each maker was 1,035 lb. in 1891, and 1,267 lb. in 1892. It will also be seen that eight districts are credited with more than half of the butter made. This is entirely due to the establishment of the central factories in those districts, and shows the probable growth of this industry in the near future when the export trade in this article affords sufficient encouragement to justify the extension of this mode of dealing with the enormous quantities of milk which at present are practically unutilised.

CHEESE.—Cheesemaking requires considerably more skill than does the production of butter, and the first-mentioned product is not so easily or immediately realisable. There were 141,120 lb. of cheese returned on the schedules as having been manufactured in 1891; but, for reasons previously stated, it must not be assumed that cheese production in 1892 has increased nearly 400 per cent. It is more probable that the collection of statistics on the subject in 1891 was less perfect than in 1892. The modern system of sending the raw material—milk—to be worked up at a common centre into cheese makes it difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the particular district which should be credited with the production of the raw material. The 22,400 lb. of cheese manufactured in Brisbane were, no doubt, obtained from milk received from the surrounding districts.

BACON.—The return of rather more than 1,000,000 lb. of bacon cured during 1892 shows a great falling off compared with the quantity made during 1891, when nearly 1,750,000 lb. were available for consumption. This industry having never yet attained the dignity of an export trade is dependent for the absorption of its products upon the power of local consumption. The severe depression felt throughout the colony has, no doubt, greatly limited the purchasing power of the consumer, and hams and bacon, being more or less articles of luxury, have, in consequence, been largely dispensed with; but the causes which I previously alluded to when making remarks on pig-raising—namely, want of faith on the part of the public as to the way the animal has been fed, and the comparatively high price demanded for colonial bacon and hams by the manufacturer—have, as much as anything else, prejudicially affected the industry in this colony. In 1891 there were 1,743,840 lb. of bacon cured, and 495,611 lb. imported, a total of 2,239,451 lb. Deducting the exports, 6,313 lb., this leaves 2,233,138 lb. for local consumption, or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per head of the population. In 1892, with a production of 1,149,778 lb., and imports and exports of 174,418 and 16,350 lb. respectively, there remains 1,307,846 lb. for the use of 421,297 persons, equal to little more than

than 3 lb. per head. To this may be added the quantity of bacon and hams used from pigs killed for private consumption, a great proportion of which, no doubt, has been omitted from the schedules. This is to be regretted; but, although the requirements of modern statistical science demand the collection of returns of greater accuracy and intricacy year by year, yet without the aid of experts or collectors, who would know exactly what particulars are required, and could instruct householders accordingly, only a certain measure of accuracy can be obtained.

HONEY.—The returns of this adjunct to the farm show considerable progress on the part of apiarists during 1892. There were 686,896 lb. of honey collected last year. Of this less than one-tenth, or 64,754 lb., were exported; omitting this from the production, and adding the imports, about 6,000 lb., about 628,000 lb. were locally consumed during 1892.

There should be room for a great extension of this industry. The product will keep, and is easy of export; but, setting aside that question, the 420,000 inhabitants of Queensland should be capable of utilising with advantage a larger quantity than $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of honey per head.

AGRICULTURE.

Full information respecting agriculture will be found in the tables to the Appendix, commencing at Table VII. to the end. Although the staple agricultural crops—wheat and sugar—made satisfactory progress during 1892, cultivation of the land generally apparently felt the effects of the crisis which during last year paralysed so many reproductive industries. There were only 2,824 more acres under cultivation last year than there were in 1891; but, as there were at the same time 2,278 acres less in fallow in the former year, the total area of the cropped land in 1892 exceeded that of 1891 by 5,102 acres.

The like excess of 1891 over 1890 was 17,636 acres; wheat, rice, cotton, sugar, and oranges occupied considerably more land during 1892—the aggregate increases of these five crops amounting to 19,264 acres, whilst with respect to maize (grain), tobacco, lucerne (hay), bananas, and “other crops,” exhibited an aggregate decrease in the area cultivated of 15,343 acres.

The difficulties of finding a market for farm produce when grown is at present a direct bar to production. There are, no doubt, many agricultural commodities of which our limited population is only capable of absorbing a certain quantity, and of which, not being suitable for export, it would be useless to extend the cultivation. Outside of these there are many more which not only might be raised with a view to export in greatly increased quantities, but of which the cultivation at present in no way approaches our local requirements. Passing over for a moment such products, for which, perhaps, neither the condition nor the climate of the country are entirely suited, the subjoined statement of imports for 1892 points to many necessities which might well be grown within the colony:—

Grain, and various products thereof	£549,149
Fruit, and various products thereof	108,011
Vegetables	34,558
	<hr/>
	£691,718

Thus last year nearly three-quarters of a million of money was sent away from Queensland to purchase articles which could and should have been produced in the country, if agriculturalists were properly alive to their own interests. Four-fifths of the amount first above-mentioned was expended for wheat and flour; and more than half the remainder was spent for the purchase of oats, oatmeal, and rice. The value of the imports of fruit and vegetables speaks for itself; and, with reference to vegetables, of the amount expended, £33,752, was spent for potatoes and onions, of which first-class samples can be grown in this colony, and which with other farm produce are heavily protected through the Custom-house. In addition to the above, there are other products of the soil which might be grown with advantage, did circumstances permit, in different parts of the colony, amongst which may be mentioned coffee, tobacco, tea, and hops, all of which commodities appear amongst the list of imports in 1892, the aggregate value of which was £285,042, divided as under—viz., coffee, £8,252; hops, £15,571; opium, £43,348; tobacco, £81,057; tea, £136,814. It is so far satisfactory to be able to report that the cultivation of tobacco is still being carried on with varying success; and also that coffee plantations, at present of limited areas, are now being formed in different parts of the colony, which, if successful, will open up a new industry. In 1892 8,920 lb. of coffee was produced from these plantations. With respect to tea, hops, and opium, the high price of labour seems at present to be a bar to their cultivation with any hope of remuneration to the grower.

The season of 1892, generally speaking, may be considered to have been a favourable one for agricultural pursuits. Crops were not so greatly affected by the vicissitudes of climate, nor, as in previous years, did the farmers' crops suffer so much by the depredations of animals or insects as heretofore; but still the return of produce was not so satisfactory as in 1891. The average results per acre show a marked decrease in the quantity of those crops which were reaped for grain, and this was especially the case with respect to wheat, barley, maize, rice. The cotton crop was also greatly affected, as, although the area planted in 1892 was much greater than in the previous year, the yield shows a very considerable falling off. On the other hand, bananas, oranges, and pineapples, particularly the latter, gave a largely increased yield.

To ascertain the number of proprietors engaged in farming pursuits, and the respective sizes of their several holdings, has always appeared to me to be of much importance in connection with agricultural statistics; consequently, I have this year had a table prepared, showing the cultivated holdings and the acreage cultivated in each petty sessional district, classified into farms of different sizes.

H.

PETTY SESSIONAL DISTRICTS.	5 Acres and under.		5 to 20 Acres.		20 to 50 Acres.		50 Acres and up- wards.		TOTALS.	
	Owners.	Acres.	Owners.	Acres.	Owners.	Acres.	Owners.	Acres.	Owners.	Acres.
Adavale	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Allora	13	34	38	537	102	3,607	148	14,541	301	18,719
Aramac ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Augathella ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ayr	2	4	16	232	19	611	8	4,921	45	5,768
Banana	9	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	18
Barcaldine ... ..	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	1	9
Beaudesert	62	149	115	1,297	35	933	4	236	216	2,615
Blackall ... ..	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	7
Boulia	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8
Bowen	23	56	19	202	5	154	2	117	49	529
Brisbane	406	978	240	2,411	29	779	...	...	675	4,168
Bundaberg	62	157	85	1,080	121	3,816	68	17,350	336	22,403
Burke	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Caboolture	143	278	64	706	18	490	2	235	227	1,709
Cairns	25	55	20	228	21	716	19	4,785	85	5,784
Camooeal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape River ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cardwell	2	5	6	66	4	114	...	...	12	185
Charleville	6	24	1	11	...	...	...	...	7	35
Charters Towers	15	53	13	86	...	...	...	...	28	139
Clermont	26	38	5	56	...	...	...	...	31	94
Cleveland	57	111	36	426	10	265	1	54	104	856
Cloncurry	13	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	17
Condamine	3	7	...	...	1	25	...	...	4	32
Cook	41	98	36	378	4	148	3	170	84	794
Crow's Nest	46	127	49	507	6	201	1	51	102	886
Croydon	24	73	7	72	...	...	...	...	31	145
Cunnamulla	6	9	1	8	...	...	...	...	7	17
Dalby	30	76	29	322	10	290	2	193	71	881
Diamantina ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Douglas	9	33	9	108	4	96	5	786	27	1,023
Dugandan	48	143	155	2,003	103	3,070	5	353	311	5,569
Eidsvold	8	35	14	127	3	77	1	52	26	291
Emerald	5	8	3	20	...	...	...	...	8	28
Esk	69	148	72	848	34	929	1	113	176	2,038
Etheridge	16	41	14	195	...	...	...	...	30	236
Eulo	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Gatton	96	296	309	4,021	183	5,617	37	2,644	625	12,578
Gayndah	66	121	16	144	1	21	...	...	83	286
Gin Gin	20	55	29	360	19	554	7	463	75	1,432
Gladstone	22	44	22	228	3	77	...	...	47	349
Goodna	4	13	25	340	14	415	7	532	50	1,300
Goondiwindi	18	22	10	92	...	...	...	...	28	114
Gympie	71	177	72	770	24	833	7	593	174	2,373
Harrisville	27	86	204	2,731	146	4,426	13	1,306	390	8,549
Herberton	63	194	62	741	26	837	9	888	160	2,660
Highfields	46	140	225	2,864	122	3,719	12	834	405	7,557
Hughenden	7	14	6	53	...	...	...	...	13	67
Hungerford	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Ingham	28	88	23	269	26	811	22	6,266	99	7,434
Inglewood	22	49	15	169	4	135	1	87	42	440
Ipswich	138	291	116	1,379	50	1,550	9	761	313	3,981
Isisford	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Killarney	9	14	41	514	51	1,660	20	1,717	121	3,905
Laidley	28	76	154	2,030	203	6,185	62	4,957	447	13,248
Logan	76	262	192	2,103	35	1,013	6	529	309	3,907
Longreach	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Mackay	137	298	99	1,201	75	2,341	54	15,531	365	19,371
Marburg	50	110	176	2,347	276	8,278	16	1,217	518	11,952
Maroochie	48	120	28	271	1	22	...	...	77	413
Maryborough	136	389	210	2,560	87	2,734	28	3,691	461	9,374
Mitchell	10	26	3	48	2	87	1	94	16	255
Mourilyan	6	22	33	411	15	475	4	4,488	58	5,396
Muttaburra	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10
Nanango	48	97	53	589	4	110	1	62	106	858
Nerang	48	107	62	710	50	1,535	13	1,471	173	3,823
Norman	3	13	1	8	...	...	...	...	4	21
Palmer	16	49	5	59	...	...	...	...	21	108
Ravenswood	10	27	1	15	...	...	...	...	11	42
Redcliffe	85	182	106	1,306	60	1,801	7	461	258	3,750
Rockhampton	93	212	87	908	26	720	7	1,111	213	2,951
Roma	43	103	70	797	23	708	7	494	143	2,102
St. George	16	23	8	72	2	43	...	...	26	138
St. Lawrence	19	33	9	82	1	23	...	...	29	138
Somerset	13	30	3	35	4	134	1	86	21	285
South Brisbane	219	468	104	1,153	32	987	3	172	358	2,780
Springsure	16	27	9	90	...	...	...	...	25	117
Stanthorpe	71	152	29	393	12	341	1	81	113	967
Surat	11	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	24
Tambo	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12
Taroom	12	27	4	38	1	30	...	...	17	95
Tenningering	10	23	6	47	...	...	...	...	16	70
Thargomindah	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Thornborough	7	26	10	101	2	59	1	51	20	237
Tiaro	45	159	69	1,052	39	1,428	16	1,290	169	3,929
Toowoomba	338	821	461	5,441	259	7,939	84	10,669	1,142	24,870
Townsville	32	82	25	287	5	143	1	68	63	580
Warwick	109	214	136	1,761	107	3,897	127	14,585	479	20,457
Windorah	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Winton	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Woodford	57	66	32	318	4	103	...	...	93	487
Yuelba	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11
	3,653	8,710	4,409	52,850	2,523	78,112	854	121,156	11,439	260,828

It will be seen that there were 11,439 proprietors engaged in farming during 1892; this was 102 more than were so occupied in 1891. As this information was not compiled previously, the number of farmers in each district only being counted for 1891, a detailed comparison cannot be made; but the figures, so far as they go, show that in Brisbane, Gatton, Toowoomba, Normanby, Mackay, Allora, Herberton, Stanthorpe, and Roma there was a distinct addition to the agricultural proprietary population, whilst the reverse was the case in Marburg, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Ipswich, Caboolture, Esk, Rockhampton, Tiaro, Gympie, Cleveland, Crow's Nest, and Cairns.

Of persons who cultivated farms exceeding 50 acres there were 854, and the total land cultivated by them was 121,156 acres, giving an average of 143 acres to each. Of those who cultivated an area of between 20 and 50 acres there were 2,523, and they tilled amongst them an area of 78,112 acres, the average size of each farm being about 31 acres. There were 4,409 persons who farmed between 5 and 20 acres, and amongst them they cultivated 52,850 acres, being an average of about 12 acres each. Of those who cultivated areas of less than 5 acres, which were for the most part more gardeners than farmers, there were 3,653 persons tilling 8,710 acres, an average of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres to each individual.

IRRIGATION.

After a cycle of such favourable seasons as have been experienced in the colony for the past few years, the subject of irrigation, as might be expected, did not form a very conspicuous feature in agricultural operations during that period, nevertheless it has not been quite overlooked, as will be seen from the following table, which contains full information on the subject:—

I. IRRIGATION.

Petty Sessional District in which situated.	Area Irrigated.	Original Source of Water Supply.	Means Employed for Procurement and Utilization.	Crops Treated.	Remarks by Irrigator.
	Acres.				
Ayr	3,020	Lagoons, wells, and Creeks	Steam pumping	Sugar-cane, maize, potatoes	Effects splendid, and with some planters absolutely essential to cultivation.
Bowen	60	Don River	Horse pump	Maize, potatoes, oranges, mangoes, and vegetables	Essential to cultivation
Cairns	2	Jurum Creek	Water-wheel	Vegetables and flower garden	Process intermittent, owing to scarcity of water
Croydon	46	Wells sunk	Windlass and buckets	Vegetables ... ..	...
Diamantina ...	3	Waterholes	Windlass	Vegetables and grapes	Very short of water through drought, not much grown
Etheridge	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Etheridge River ...	Pumping	General fruits	Experimental garden, good results
Herberton	5	Peterson's Creek ...	Gravitation	Maize, potatoes, arrowroot	Promises well, operations to be extended
Hughenden	7	Wells	Pumping	Potatoes, vegetables	Not altogether a success
Logan	5	River	Steam pumping	Lucerne, oats, potatoes ... ..	...
Mackay	299	Pioneer River and Creek	Steam pumping	Sugar-cane	Good results
Normanton ...	18	Lagoons	Californian horse pump	Vegetables	Absolutely essential
Rockhampton ...	6	Well	Steam pumping	Lucerne ... ..	...
St. George	5	...	Chain pump	Vegetables ... ..	...
South Brisbane	...	Tingalpa Creek ...	Steam pump ... ..	...	Not required during year, plenty of rain
Stanthorpe	37	Quart Pot Creek and Springs	Steam pump and gravitation	Fruit-trees, wheat, and pasturage	Great success with fruit trees, good crop
Thornborough ...	2	Well	Windmill pump	Fruit and vegetables	Insufficient supply of water occasionally
Toowoomba	85	Well	Steam pumping	Lucerne	Not required during year
Townsville	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	Creek	Steam, horse, and windmill pumping	Maize, potatoes, vines, vegetables ... ..	...
Tiaro	4	Dam in Gully	Steam pumping	Oranges and other fruit	Results beneficial
Warwick	51	King's Creek	Steam pumping	Lucerne, prairie grass	Not required during year
	3,840				

From this it will be observed that there were 3,840 acres irrigated by some means or other in 1892, being 29 acres less than in 1891. It should, however, be remembered that with respect to the area included as above there is no general system of irrigation employed, the result being obtained from isolated and frequently primitive attempts to cope with a deficient rainfall, one of the greatest deprivations which the agriculturist has to deal with. From the remarks made by the irrigationists themselves on the schedules of questions supplied to them, they invariably state that their efforts at irrigation are always attended with most satisfactory results. Taking the meteorological observations over a long period of years as a guide, it may be safely predicted that seasons of drought will be again experienced, and that before long. It is therefore a matter for regret that the general question of irrigation is being at present set aside by the Government. It would appear reasonable to think that the time of such pluvial visitations as Queensland has lately experienced would be the most suitable period at which steps should be taken to ascertain the data on which the best combined and most extensive plans for carrying out irrigation works could be hereafter carried out on extended areas, so as to sustain agricultural productions during less propitious times. Of course the question involves the expenditure of considerable sums of money, which is almost out of the question at the present time; but to make farming the success it ought to be in this colony it is imperative that the question of extensive and well-planned systems of irrigation should not be lost sight of. Complaints were made from Hughenden that the application of water to potatoes had not been beneficial, the crop having run too much to stalk, with little or no tuber. This, no doubt, is due to want of practical experience required by farmers in connection with irrigation, which more familiarity with the subject will enable them to obviate. They may find out that such crops should only be irrigated at stated periods of their growth, and not indiscriminately.

The table published in my report for 1890 and 1891, showing the position of the principal agricultural centres, according to the geographical positions of each district in which they were situated, has this year been considerably extended, and is now amalgamated with the general tables in the appendix. (*Vide* Tables VII. and VIII.) A table showing only the average yield in such district is here given:—

J.
AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS.

Division.	Description.	GRAIN CROPS.						POTATOES.		Sugar to Acres Crushed.	Cotton Ginned.	Arrow- root.	Tobacco, Dried leaf.	Hay of all Kinds.	VINES.		Bananas.	Pine- Apples.	Oranges.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rice.	Rye.	English.	Sweet.						Wine.	Table Grapes.			
SOUTHERN	East of Main Range	Bushels. 13'77	Bushels. 22'30	Bushels. 12'33	Bushels. 24'52	Bushels. 15'20	Bushels. 25'14	Tons. 2'40	Tons. 6'26	Tons 1'80	Lb. 296'19	Lb. 2,719'61	Cwt. 16'80	Tons. 2'67	Gallons. 242'30	Lb. 2,341'96	Dozen. 1,750'79	Dozen. 554'37	Dozen. 709'43
	West of Main Range	14'58	21'83	19'00	26'54	22'00	18'61	2'51	2'55	...	...	...	11'87	1'54	212'33	2,920'48.	100'00	Nil	1,068'28
	Total Southern	14'57	21'93	18'10	25'05	19'87	22'43	2'43	6'16	1'80	296'19	2,719'61	12'04	2'12	225'93	2,643'71	1,749'50	549'94	759'20
CENTRAL	East of Main Range	...	...	...	24'85	...	31'20	2'24	5'97	'88	...	...	2'00	1'77	300'00	1,103'87	9,389'33	355'60	501'25
	West of Main Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'83	1'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120'00	140'00	Nil	...
	Total Central	...	...	...	24'85	...	31'20	2'22	5'78	'88	...	...	2'00	1'77	300'00	1,104'82	8,068'00	347'60	501'25
NORTHER	East of Coast Range	25'00	25'00	...	29'43	30'14	27'17	2'28	4'69	1'31	...	263'64	11'55	2'16	80'50	1,137'26	6,872'35	833'81	1,350'09
	West of Coast Range	...	...	...	18'27	...	Nil	2'33	2'46	...	...	...	...	1'33	...	2,184'60	684'21	419'22	707'36
	Total Northern	25'00	25'00	...	28'60	30'14	20'49	2'29	4'43	1'31	...	263'64	11'55	2'14	80'50	1,498'41	6,740'39	808'98	1,324'85
TOTAL COLONY		14'57	21'94	18'10	25'32	29'99	22'23	2'41	5'45	1'51	296'19	2,597'92	11'97	2'10	225'32	2,576'24	4,667'43	641'35	979'97

Referring to the figures in the appendix, it will be seen that 79 per cent. of the total cultivation was in the Southern Division of the colony, in the proportion of 61 and 39 per cent. respectively, east and west of the Great Dividing Range. This is slightly less than in 1891, when the Southern proportion was 80 per cent. The Central Division can scarcely be said to possess any agriculture, contributing only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total area for 1892. The Northern Division showed the proportion of $19\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., against 18 per cent. in the previous year. This division has benefited considerably in an agricultural point of view by the renewal of the sugar industry. The cultivation of cereals, except rice, is almost entirely confined to the Southern part of the colony—in fact, out of the total of 92,172 acres of cereals reaped, only about 8,000 acres, principally maize, were situated in the other divisions. There are practically no other cereals than maize and rice grown in the Central or Northern Division.

Sugar-cane is of course the principal crop of the Northern Division. The 30,000 acres of sugar-cane returned from that part of the colony comprised $\frac{6}{11}$ of the total extent of cane cultivated. Upwards of half of the total acreage under bananas also lies to the north of Cape Capricorn. Rice and sweet potatoes are the only other crops in the North of which the area planted exceeded 1,000 acres. Of the last-mentioned crops the former is principally grown at Cairns, where it is largely cultivated by Italians on the *metier* system.

On referring back to Table J, it will be seen that cereals of all kinds except rye gave a better return per acre in the Northern than in the Southern portion of the colony; and although in most cases the areas are not sufficient to give this fact any great importance, yet it affords an indication that the present cultivation line of many kinds of grain might be greatly extended. Potatoes, both English and sweet, gave a much better return in the South. Cotton, which was entirely confined to the South, as I previously pointed out, was not very extensively planted, and the yield per acre in 1892 was very indifferent, not by any means equalling that of the previous year.

Bananas, pineapples, and oranges during the past year, as might be expected, afforded good returns to the orchardist in both the Central and Northern Divisions.

WHEAT.—The satisfactory returns obtained by the cultivation of this cereal during the three preceding years induced farmers to extend their wheat-growing operations, the result having been that in 1892 there was 62 per cent. more land planted with that grain than in 1891, the area so planted being nearly 13 per cent. of the total land cultivation of the colony. The yield per acre in 1892, although satisfactory, was not so good as in the year 1891, as the 462,583 bushels of wheat garnered in 1892 only exceeding the crop of 1891 by about 27 per cent., returning an average of 13 bushels 53 lb. per acre, compared with 19 bushels 7 lb. in the previous year. Notwithstanding the falling off in the yield last year, the returns from land that can be so economically worked as the soil of the Darling Downs, should give a fair profit to the farmer for his enterprise. The following statement shows the results obtained from this crop for the past five years:—

The average return for 1892—13·53 bushels—is above the mean yield in this colony for fifteen years, and compares favourably with the mean average yield in other colonies of Australia, as will be seen from the following statement, extracted from “The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1891 and 1892,” by Mr. Coghlan:—

	Mean for Seventeen Years— 1875-91.							
New South Wales	13·89
Victoria	11·11
Queensland (for fifteen years, 1878-92)	12·17
South Australia	7·66
Western Australia...	11·86

Of course the mean average yield in both Tasmania and New Zealand, where the climate is better adapted to wheat-growing, is much in excess of the other colonies of Australasia. The mean for the period above mentioned for New Zealand is 25·60, and for Tasmania 18·40.

K.

Year.				Total Extent of Land Sown with Wheat.	Increase on the Previous Year.	Decrease on the Previous Year.	Total Area for Grain.	Return to the Total Acreage Sown.	Return to the Acreage for Grain.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush. lb.	Bushels.
1888	...	...	...	9,602	...	961	9,305	0 52	0·89
1889	...	...	...	15,861	6,259	...	8,459	8 28	15·88
1890	...	...	...	12,063	...	3,798	10,390	17 14	20·20
1891	...	...	...	20,519	8,456	...	19,306	19 7	20·32
1892	...	...	...	33,332	12,813	...	31,742	13 53	14·57

At Table IX. in the Appendix are given full details respecting the cultivation of wheat in those petty sessional districts in which it was grown.

The districts have been arranged so as to show in which of the three great divisions of the colony they are situated, and again classified into coastal and interior groups. It will be seen that practically the whole of the wheat cultivation is confined to the Southern Division, and $\frac{1}{10}$ of it to the territory west of the Great Dividing Range.

This

This will be seen from the following summary, taken from that table:—

								No. of Acres Sown with Wheat.
In the Southern Division.								
East of the Main Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,096
West of the Main Range...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,222
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,318
In the Central Division.								
East of the Main Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
In the Northern Division.								
East of the Main Coast Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

The result of the crop in the Central Division was that it was affected with rust and mown for hay; and in the Northern Division seven acres were mown for hay and two reaped for grain, with a return from the latter of 25 bushels to the acre. This crop was grown on the high table-lands about Herberton. Only a small proportion, not quite 6 per cent. of the total area planted, was affected by rust; two-thirds of this being in the Toowoomba district. A rather larger portion of the crop so affected was cut for hay; otherwise the rust does not appear to have greatly interfered with the results as to the amount of yield, although the quality may have been inferior. No doubt farmers have been learning from the experiments of scientists how to guard against this scourge to the wheat crop, and, by using preventive measures, have now some control over it, although at one time it threatened to prevent altogether the cultivation of this important cereal in this colony.

Allora, Warwick, and Toowoomba contribute 27,328 acres of the area planted and 395,802 bushels of wheat in 1892. It is very satisfactory to notice the extension of the line of cultivation of this cereal. In some cases the change of boundary or the subdivision of a district would appear to curtail or enlarge the wheat area therein. After making all necessary allowances on this account, it will be found that whilst in four districts, with an aggregate wheat area of 14 acres in 1891 in which the crop was not cultivated in 1892, this cereal was in that year sown in six new districts to the extent of 65 acres.

Allora and Warwick, the two districts in which the most important area is planted under this crop, suffered considerably from excess of rain and consequent floods, which had the effect of rendering the crop on 660 acres worthless out of the 835 acres returned from those districts as having been unproductive; nor is this the full measure of loss, as in some cases the yield was reduced to a merely nominal amount from the same causes. This, of course, has seriously affected the average yield per acre both of these districts and the colony.

OATS.—This, wheat excepted, was the most remunerative of all the cereals during 1892. The area planted was 591 acres, which was less by 124 acres than the area planted in 1891. The average yield, 21·94 bushels, though less than the crops of 1887 and 1891, exceeded the mean of the last ten years by 6·37 bushels, and is higher than the mean average of any of the other Australasian colonies, for a period of eighteen years, except Tasmania and New Zealand, as given by Mr. Coghlan, in the "Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1890-91."

The following statement affords a comparison of oats as a grain crop for 1891, 1892:—

L.

Year.								Area for Grain.	Produce.	Average Produce per Acre.
								Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	715	16,669	23·31
1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	591	12,965	21·94
Increase in 1892								...	...	...
Decrease in 1892								124	3,704	1·37

The acreage mown for hay and cut for green food is treated of elsewhere.

Although the yield of grain comes far short of the average obtained in the United Kingdom, yet the extent of the crop cultivated appears to be sufficient to justify the assumption that the return obtained by the sower is remunerative. It is, therefore, a matter of regret that so large a quantity both of oats and oatmeal is still imported. £22,931 worth of these commodities were received into Queensland during 1892, notwithstanding the fact that a protective duty exists of 8d. per bushel on the former and 4s. per cwt. on the latter.

BARLEY.—There was relatively a larger decrease both in the extent of area planted and in the yield of this crop during last year, as will be seen from the following figures:—

M.

Year.								Area for Grain.	Produce.	Average Produce per Acre.
								Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,619	739	28·83
1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,142	385	18·10
Increase in 1892								...	...	...
Decrease in 1892								477	354	10·73

The average return, it will be seen, was nearly 11 bushels below the results obtained in 1891, and was less than the return for any year since 1883, when 13·24 bushels per acre only were garnered (the average for Great Britain is about 34 bushels). It will be readily seen that the result of last year's crop could not have been very satisfactory to the farmer. Unlike maize and some other crops, which show a gradually declining yield as years go on, probably due to unscientific farming, barley seems to have greatly improved in productiveness of late years, except 1892; the average per acre for the seven years ended

ended 1883 being 17·42 bushels only, whilst the eight years ended 1892 give a mean of 26·61 bushels per acre. It is possible that the uncertain market for this grain in Queensland, particularly for that produced locally, may have had a deterrent effect on its cultivation, except for green food.

MAIZE.—More than one-third of the land placed under cultivation is devoted to the growing of this cereal, though the relative proportion of production was fully 4 per cent. less in 1892 than in the preceding year. The low price for this grain which ruled throughout 1891 was probably the cause. Particulars respecting the totals of this crop will be seen from the following table :—

N.

Year.							Grain.		Average Produce per Acre.
							Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	101,598	3,077,915	30·30
1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,172	2,333,553	25·32
Increase in 1892							...	...	...
Decrease in 1892							9,426	744,362	4·98

It will be observed that, whilst the acreage was reduced by about one-eleventh, the produce was nearly one-fourth less than in 1891. Maize commanded a better price during the greater part of 1892, but the inferior yield, to some extent, nullified the benefit to the grower. This grain, which forms one of the staple articles of diet in America, is only utilised in this colony as food for animals; consequently, it has a greatly restricted field of usefulness. It is not easy to understand why our population do not use corn or its products in any way except as cornflour in packets, most of which is imported; and while using wheat alone as a breadstuff, altogether neglect the wholesome and nutritious cornflour cake. Be the cause what it may, while the prejudice against this corn as an article of food for human beings remains amongst the people in this part of the world, that fact will always act as an important factor in keeping the price of maize down, and prevent for the present any large increase in the cultivation of the cereal in this colony.

The following table affords a comparison of the crop for the past two years in the petty sessional districts in which it is principally cultivated :—

O.

Police District.	Petty Sessional District.	Area Planted for Grain.			Yield of Grain.			Average Yield per Acre.		
		In 1891.	In 1892.	Increase * or Decrease †	In 1891.	In 1892.	Increase * or Decrease †	In 1891.	In 1892.	Increase * or Decrease †
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Marburg ...	Marburg ...	10,215	9,853	+ 362	324,965	191,863	+133,102	31·81	19·47	+12·34
Gatton {	Laidley ...	16,199	9,403	+ 119	434,100 {	190,977	+ 90,911	26·80	21·34	+ 5·46
	Gatton {		6,677			152,212				
Toowoomba ...	Toowoomba ...	7,052	6,202	+ 850	206,369	165,262	+ 41,107	29·26	26·65	+ 2·61
Normanby {	Harrisville {	10,717	5,841	* 219	323,300 {	172,226	+ 35,289	30·17	26·34	+ 3·83
	Dugandan {		5,095			115,785				
Highfields ...	Highfields ...	5,311	4,454	+ 857	170,817	130,606	+ 40,211	32·16	29·32	+ 2·84
Allora ...	Allora ...	5,326	4,435	+ 891	135,407	97,839	+ 37,568	25·42	22·06	+ 3·36
Warwick {	Warwick {	9,124	3,966	+3,126	321,641	116,507	+149,852	35·25	28·63	+ 6·62
Leyburn {	Killarney {		2,100			57,178				
Maryborough	Maryborough	3,817	2,731	+1,086	107,401	75,269	+ 32,132	28·14	27·56	+ 0·58
Ipswich ...	Ipswich ...	2,209	2,453	* 244	64,667	56,103	+ 8,564	29·27	22·87	+ 6·40
Nerang ...	Nerang ...	1,962	2,361	* 399	71,102	55,723	+ 15,379	36·24	23·60	+12·64
Tiaro ...	Tiaro ...	2,143	2,144	* 1	84,972	77,159	+ 7,813	39·65	35·99	+ 3·66
Brisbane {	Redcliffe {	3,236	2,078	* 132	109,699 {	53,207	+ 21,020	33·90	26·33	+ 7·57
	Brisbane {		862			25,269				
	South Brisbane {		428			10,203				
Bundaberg {	Bundaberg {	4,161	1,966	+1,065	150,464 {	63,926	+ 42,566	36·16	34·85	+ 1·31
	Gin Gin {		1,130			43,972				
Herberton ...	Herberton ...	1,302	1,929	* 627	32,043	52,073	* 20,030	24·61	26·99	* 2·38
Logan {	Beaudesert {	3,899	1,917	+ 548	117,972 {	61,783	+ 22,331	30·26	28·54	+ 1·72
	Logan ... {		1,434			33,858				
Cairns ...	Cairns ...	1,698	1,715	* 17	71,731	55,995	+ 15,736	42·24	32·65	+ 9·59
Esk ...	Esk ...	2,470	1,527	+ 943	66,145	32,098	+ 34,047	26·77	21·02	+ 5·75
Gympie ...	Gympie ...	1,596	1,257	+ 339	52,307	38,780	+ 13,527	32·77	30·85	+ 1·92
Douglas ...	Douglas ...	791	576	+ 215	19,990	24,190	* 4,200	25·27	42·00	*16·73

The largest increase in acreage, both actually and relatively, was in Herberton, where there was nearly twice as much land sown with maize in 1892 as in 1891; and the result obtained, 27 bushels to the acre, was a satisfactory one, being nearly 2½ bushels more than in 1891. In Maryborough, Bundaberg, Esk, Allora, Highfields, and Toowoomba districts the area planted in 1892 was considerably reduced compared with that of the previous year, and in each of the districts mentioned the average yield was inferior to that of 1891. The maize crop in the Douglas district suffered in 1891 from dry weather just at planting, and the average yield was reduced from 52·84 bushels in 1890 to 25·27 in the following year. The farmers in that district were more fortunate last season, and obtained a return of 42 bushels per acre—the highest average of any district during the year.

In the districts of Marburg and Nerang the greatest falling off in yield of the maize crop is apparent, there being a decrease of more than 12 bushels per acre.

The result of this crop during 1891 in both these districts (especially the latter) was very good, so that there must have been some cause, probably climatic, for the falling off in the crop there in 1892.

The following table, which gives a review of the results of this crop in the more important districts for the past five years, and the average production during that period, affords a better comparison than can be obtained by using the figures of one or two years only :—

P.

1891.		1892.		Maize.—Average Yield per Acre.					Average per Acre for Five Years.
Police District.		Petty Sessional District.		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
				Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Allora	...	Allora	...	12·99	7·42	24·56	25·42	22·06	18·65
Brisbane	...	Brisbane	...	29·01	22·12	15·31	33·90	26·33	25·11
		Redcliffe	...						
		South Brisbane	...						
Bundaberg	...	Bundaberg	...	25·49	31·61	29·73	36·16	34·85	30·99
		Gin Gin	...						
Cairns	...	Cairns	...	41·12	50·23	40·08	42·24	32·65	40·96
Douglas	...	Douglas	...	55·47	36·53	52·84	25·27	42·00	42·95
Gatton	...	Gatton	...	23·67	14·71	23·02	26·80	21·34	21·52
		Laidley	...						
Gympie	...	Gympie	...	28·24	30·16	22·12	32·77	30·85	28·68
Highfields	...	Highfields	...	28·66	7·34	33·23	32·16	29·32	26·00
Ipswich	...	Ipswich	...	29·63	14·91	25·12	29·27	22·87	24·39
Logan...	...	Logan	...	26·09	24·23	19·88	30·26	28·54	25·66
		Beaudesert	...						
Marburg	...	Marburg	...	24·29	8·07	21·26	31·81	19·47	22·70
Maryborough	...	Maryborough	...	26·65	30·80	26·69	28·14	27·56	28·05
Normanby	...	Dugandan	...	22·88	13·87	20·88	30·17	26·34	23·09
		Harrisville	...						
Tiaro	...	Tiaro	...	31·52	24·10	15·81	39·65	35·99	28·55
Toowoomba	...	Toowoomba	...	20·84	10·20	26·24	29·26	26·65	23·42
Warwick	...	Warwick	...	27·55	13·12	24·22	35·25	28·63	25·50
		Killarney	...						

* The boundaries of these districts are not now quite identical.

From an analysis of this statement it will be seen that the districts of Cairns and Douglas, situated in the Northern Division, still hold the premier places as affording the best yield of maize per acre planted—namely, 32·65 and 42·00 bushels respectively; and the average in these districts for five years was 40·96 and 42·95 bushels respectively. The only other district in which that average is approached is Bundaberg, where the average yield for five years has been 30·99 bushels. The average for the five years exceeded the average yield in the whole colony for 1892 in the following districts—namely, Toowoomba, Maryborough, Gympie, Highfields, Warwick, and Logan. With respect to the falling off in the yield of maize in some districts, it may be said, speaking generally, that the productiveness of the land is in direct proportion to the length of time it has been in the hands of the farmer. I have previously commented on this, and it appears evident that unless the system of Queensland farming is remodelled, so as to combine the rearing of stock with agriculture, so that some of the constituents of the soil may be returned thereto in the shape of manure, and that in other respects farming is in future carried on under better defined and more scientific principles in many places where cultivation has been carried on in an unsystematic manner for years, the soil will soon refuse to give anything like remunerative return to the cultivator.

RICE (Paddy).—When writing my report last year, I stated that I expected a greatly increased area under rice for 1892. This has proved to be the case, but not to the extent I anticipated; nor has the yield been equal to what I was led to believe would be obtained. A comparison of this crop for five years is given as follows :—

Q.

Year.								Acres.	Bushels.	Average Bushels.
1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	497	17,507	35·23
1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	4,121	16·55
1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	10,553	35·18
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	457	21,461	46·96
1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,113	33,380	29·99

The area sown, it will be seen, has more than doubled, and now exceeds 1,000 acres for the whole colony. Of these, 850 are in Cairns.

The average yield was only 30 bushels of paddy per acre instead of the 60 bushels anticipated at planting, and 17 bushels per acre less than the results for 1891. The average yield in the United States is about 50 bushels to the acre.

The

The consumption of rice in the colony last year was about 7,500,000 lb. of clean rice, of which about 6,250,000 lb. were imported, at a cost of £36,000, showing what a large field is open in this direction to those who understand and will undertake the cultivation of this crop. There were eleven districts in which this cereal was grown to a greater or less extent last year. The following statement furnishes information as to the results:—

R.

District.	Position in the Colony.	Area Planted.	Quantity Produced.	Average Yield per Acre.
		Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Cairns	Northern Division, Sea-coast	850	25,516	30·02
Cardwell	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1	45	45·00
Cook	" " " " " " " " " " " "	37	1,252	33·84
Douglas	" " " " " " " " " " " "	172	5,884	33·63
Mackay	" " " " " " " " " " " "	34	225	6·62
Mourilyan	" " " " " " " " " " " "	3	140	46·67
Maryborough	Southern Division, Sea-coast	2	72	36·00
Nerang	" " " " " " " " " " " "	2	2	1·00
Tiaro	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1	2	2·00
Killarney	Southern Division, West of Main Range	1	2	2·00
Warwick	" " " " " " " " " " " "	10	240	24·00
TOTAL		1,113	33,380	29·99

The cultivation of rice was practically confined to the tropical portion of Queensland, although I understand that there is no climatic question at issue—at least, so far as temperature is concerned, which would prevent its being grown with equal facility in most parts of Queensland. With such a high protective duty as there is on rice in this colony, it should prove a very remunerative crop to the cultivator, more particularly as the labour required for its production is not more than that required for the cultivation of other cereals.

RYE.—There was a smaller acreage planted with rye for grain last year than in 1891, and the yield was not quite so good. Particulars respecting this crop for the past three years are as follow:—

	Acres.	Yield—bushels.	Average bushels.
1890	169	2,672	15·81
1891	538	12,434	23·11
1892	360	8,001	22·22

Rye appears to be grown very generally throughout the colony, and with varying results. Considerable areas at Tiaro and Mourilyan averaged as high as 40 bushels to the acre, and in the North generally the results have been good, although in the Etheridge district one field of 15 acres was a total failure. If this latter was excluded from the total, the average for 1892 would have exceeded that of 1891.

ENGLISH POTATOES.—The result of this potato crop for 1892 is not quite so satisfactory as that for 1891, the latter being the most successful season with the tuber since particulars respecting it was recorded. The average result for 1892 of 2·41 tons to the acre is, however, above the average result of the past nine years. Fifteen shillings per ton duty was paid on 9,697 tons of potatoes imported into Queensland last year; the value of these, plus duty, but without counting freight, was £34,096, a sum which might well have been secured by the farmers of the colony by a more extensive cultivation of this tuber.

SWEET POTATOES.—Although the area cultivated for this root last year was the largest ever recorded, yet the average result, the year 1888 excepted, was the poorest obtained; the 2,964 acres yielding only 16,168 tons, an average of 5·45 to the acre. The sweet potato is principally used for cattle food, and for the use of kanakas on the sugar plantations. The tuber varies greatly in quality, some descriptions being much more suitable for diet than others. The sweet potato is also greatly affected by the nature of the soil in which it is grown; for example, the same variety planted in light soils, although it may yield smaller returns, is a much more delicate vegetable for the table than that produced in soils of a heavy nature, such as black or rich alluvial soils. The urban population of Queensland do not use them extensively for table purposes, and perhaps a taste for this most nutritious vegetable might be greatly encouraged, and a much larger market opened up for the root, if farmers would study to place in the markets none but the very best samples.

COTTON.—This crop, which under the stimulus of a bonus was so largely cultivated in this colony during the early seventies, afterwards almost dropped into oblivion. It was lately thought probable that it might again become a staple product when provision was made for the establishment of a cotton factory at Ipswich to manufacture the raw material locally, and thus save double freight and import duty on the manufactured cotton goods from England; but the West Moreton farmers (the district in which it is principally grown) have not given the crop the attention that was to be desired. A cotton factory was initiated at Ipswich a year or two ago, but it has not made so much progress as might have been desired, probably due to the shortage of supplies of raw cotton. This state of things, it is hoped, will not last long, as some accession was made last year to the area planted with cotton, and as the result of the crop appears to have been successful, no doubt further production will be the result. From the 717 acres devoted to cotton, 212,370 lb. of clean cotton were obtained, equal to 296·19 lb. to the acre. This, compared with the average yield in the United States, which is about 190 lb. to the acre, may be considered most satisfactory, and should induce farmers, particularly those with large families, to give the crop more extended cultivation.

SUGAR.—The effect on the sugar industry of the renewal of the Pacific Island Labourers Act has been very marked. During 1892, 4,607 acres were added to the canefields of the colony, and the production of sugar increased by 10,149 tons. The average yield, 1·51 tons per acre, was also good. The averages for the past two years will be readily seen from the following statement:—

S.

Year.					Area under Cane for Sugar.	Area Crushed.	Total Yield.	Average Yield per Acre.
					Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1891	...	...	...	...	50,913	36,821	51,219	1·39
1892	...	...	...	...	55,520	40,572	61,368	1·51
Increase in 1892					4,607	3,751	10,149	0·12
Decrease in 1892					...	...	...	...

As the cultivation of the sugar-cane as a fodder plant had assumed considerable proportions, the agricultural schedules were last year, for the first time, so framed as to collect this information separately. It must be therefore understood that the particulars furnished below are excluded from the general sugar-cane crop, and only relate to land planted with cane for the purpose of horse and cattle food. The result does not affect the acreage to any appreciable extent. There were 295 acres planted with cane and used for green food in 1892.

The following table affords an exhaustive comparison between the sugar crops of 1891 and 1892:—

T.

Petty Sessional District.					Cultivation.			Production.					
					Area in 1891.	Area in 1892.	Increase * or Decrease† in 1892.	1891.		1892.		Increase* or Decrease† in 1892.	
								Area Crushed.	Produce.	Area Crushed.	Produce.	Area Crushed.	Produce.
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.
Ayr	...	...	...	...	3,610	3,711	* 101	2,443	4,396	2,555	2,769	* 112	† 1,627
Bundaberg	...	...	...	...	17,008	18,874	* 1,866	9,028	14,048	13,157	24,628	* 4,129	* 10,580
Caboolture	...	...	...	...	120	131	* 11	97	98	86	89	† 11	† 9
Cairns	...	...	...	...	955	1,235	* 280	943	1,180	1,150	1,465	* 207	* 285
Cleveland	...	...	...	...	16	59	* 43	2	3	20	14	* 18	* 11
Gin Gin	...	...	...	...	...	17	* 17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harrisville‡	...	...	...	...	16	14	† 2	5	5	11	8	* 6	* 3
Ingham	...	...	...	...	5,916	5,586	† 330	5,579	9,960	4,786	7,244	† 793	† 2,716
Logan	...	...	...	...	1,369	1,236	† 133	902	1,170	646	968	† 256	† 202
Mackay	...	...	...	...	14,397	15,813	* 1,416	11,818	13,473	11,778	15,156	† 40	* 1,683
Marburg	...	...	...	...	241	200	† 41	120	95	200	240	* 80	* 145
Maryborough	...	...	...	...	2,467	3,798	* 1,331	1,354	2,249	2,267	3,839	* 913	* 1,590
Mourilyan	...	...	...	...	4,111	3,779	† 332	4,103	4,336	3,354	4,418	† 749	* 82
Nerang	...	...	...	...	21	370	* 349	20	36	245	284	* 225	* 248
Rockhampton	...	...	...	...	580	530	† 50	360	124	228	200	† 132	* 76
Tiaro	...	...	...	...	86	167	* 81	47	46	89	46	* 42	...
Totals, 1891	...	...	...	...	50,913	...	...	36,821	51,219	...	...	...	...
Totals, 1892	...	...	...	...	...	55,520	...	...	...	40,572	61,368	...	...
Total Increase in 1892					...	...	* 5,495	...	...	...	...	* 5,732	* 14,703
Total Decrease in 1892					...	...	† 888	...	...	...	...	† 1,981	† 4,554
Net Increase in 1892					...	...	* 4,607	...	...	...	...	* 3,751	* 10,149
Net Decrease in 1892					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

‡ Late part of Normanby.

There are sixteen districts within which this branch of agriculture is pursued; and with three exceptions, Marburg, Harrisville and Gin Gin, they are all situated on the coast. A consideration of the figures here given show satisfactory advance made by this industry during a year when progress in agriculture of any kind was very indifferent.

Bundaberg has now become established as the premier sugar-producing district of the colony, although Mackay is fast resuming the position she formerly held in the early days of the sugar industry. There were 18,874 acres under cane in Bundaberg district last year; and the produce of 13,157 of these was sent to the mill, and yielded 24,628 tons of sugar. Mackay and Maryborough both show good increases in extent of cultivation, and the latter in production also. The districts in which the principal decreases in area under cultivation is apparent were—Ingham, 330 acres; Mourilyan, 332 acres; and Logan, 133 acres. The average yields obtained in the seven districts in which upwards of 1,000 acres of cane were crushed were as follows:—

Bundaberg,	1·87 tons per acre	Mackay,	1·29 tons per acre
Maryborough,	1·69 " "	Cairns,	1·27 " "
Ingham,	1·51 " "	Ayr	1·08 " "
Mourilyan,	1·32 " "		

Rockhampton does not prove to have been very successful with this crop; the 200 acres crushed in that district only yielding returns of ·66 tons to the acre.

In the southern colonies attention is now being drawn to the suitability of the soil and climate for the cultivation of the sugar beet. This root has been brought to such perfection that the percentage of saccharine matter obtained from some varieties is extraordinary. Farmers in the South of Queensland or the colder uplands unsuited to the sugar-cane might well try some experiments with this crop. In the United States of America great attention is being paid to the question of the production of beet sugar; and in the report of the Chemical Division of the Department of Agriculture, published at page 135 of the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, for the year 1889, some very interesting information is given respecting the beet sugar industry. In the first place, in that country it is thought that no beet is of any value for commerce that does not contain at least 12 per cent. of sucrose, and that the highest percentage of any of the samples analysed by the Department was 22·30 per cent. This would give a good line to the Queensland farmer, if he tried experimental patches of the root and had them analysed. It is there stated, also, that the best beets for sugar-making purposes should be from regularly spindle-formed to pear-shaped, with a simple and gradually tapering point, and with as few as possible rootlets to the sides. It should have a mean weight of from 1 to 1½ lb.; as smaller roots give too small a harvest, and larger have generally a juice poor in sugar.

The interior of the beet should be white, hard, and firm; it should be a variety which grows as little as possible above the surface of the soil, and should have a large number of leaves. Varieties enumerated as being best suited for the purpose are the White Silician, the Imperial, a German variety called the Quedlenburger, and a French variety called Vilmorien. The Quedlenburger is best adapted to heavy and highly manured soils, and the Silician to poorer and sandier soils with the roots grown far apart. Respecting the kind of soil most suitable for growing beets, the report says:—"Any good soil is suitable, but a sandy loam is perhaps best adapted for that purpose. The land should be deeply ploughed and thoroughly pulverised, so as to permit of the downward growth of the root. For successful production of beet, a cool summer is necessary; the effect of hot suns is to soften the head, even when it is carefully covered with soil, thus rendering the storage of sugar in this part of the tuber impossible, as in harvesting such beets a large part of the top must be cut off in order to secure the remainder of a proper saccharine strength. In cultivation the beet belongs rather to horticulture than agriculture; it requires frequent use of the hoe, careful attention, and close supervision." The extracts above given may induce those interested in the subject to make some experiments with beet as a sugar-producer.

ARROWROOT.—There were 222 acres grown in 1892, yielding 576,738 lb., equal to 2,597·92 lb. per acre.

The cultivation and manufacture of this product appears at present incapable of being profitably extended, judging from the fact that the quantity made from year to year remains about the same. The results of the cultivation of this root, however, appear to justify its becoming a more favourite crop. Taking the marketable article at the export price, the value of the return for last year would be about £27 per acre, which, allowing for the cost of harvesting and manufacture, should surely render it more remunerative than many other crops which appear more in favour with the farmer. It is a crop that is not difficult to cultivate, not more so than maize; nor does the product readily deteriorate, is easy of transport, and consequently well suited for exportation. It appears strange that the consumption of arrowroot, which is at once both palatable and nutritious, has not been capable of great development as an article of diet within this colony. From official returns it would appear that there were only 215,446 lb. disposed of for home consumption in this colony last year; that is but little more than ½ lb. per head of the population.

TOBACCO.—A large amount of interest was taken by farmers in this crop during the previous two years, but did not continue to 1892, as less than half the quantity of land was devoted to its cultivation than was the case in 1891. Reports on this crop in the sister colony of New South Wales, which have been made by Mr. Lamb, late tobacco expert in Queensland, and by Mr. Sutherland, of the Department of Agriculture, Sydney, strongly emphasise the facts brought out by reports on the cured leaf sent from that colony to the World's Fair at Chicago and to the English market—that the principal causes of the difficulty of disposing of colonial leaf were the use of poor seed, neglect of the young plants in the seed beds, bad curing, and careless handling. This crop, which is exceedingly remunerative at 4d. per lb., it is stated, could all be absorbed in the London market at prices ranging from 7d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., according to its texture, colour, flavour, and condition, if the right sort of tobacco were grown, and if the leaf was properly cured and packed. The 318 acres grown in Queensland in 1892 returned 3,808 cwt. of dried leaf, equal to nearly 12 cwt. per acre—a return which would pay the grower well if the article produced was saleable at a remunerative price. As the conditions of tobacco production in New South Wales; alluded to by the gentlemen abovenamed, are probably even worse in this colony, the hope that tobacco would become a paying or an extensive crop in Queensland appears small at present, unless cultivators bestow much more care on its cultivation and curing than they have hitherto exhibited.

VINES.—The area planted under vines was considerably reduced during 1892. There were only 1,908 acres under vineyards in that year, a falling off of 80 acres compared with 1891. The quantity of wine made in 1892—namely, 193,327 gallons, was greater than in any preceding year; but the quantity of grapes gathered for table use was considerably less than in the two previous years. The results in connection with this industry for the past five years are shown in the following table:—

U.

Year.	Area Planted with Vines.			Gallons of Wine made.	Lb. of Grapes used for the Table.
	Which was Productive.	Which was Unproductive.	Total.		
1887	1,262	396	1,658	118,672	1,765,998
1888	1,432	271	1,703	144,239	1,835,831
1889	1,446	317	1,763	164,626	1,967,667
1890	1,630	351	1,981	189,274	2,404,863
1891	1,703	285	1,988	168,526	2,619,337
1892	1,738	170	1,908	193,327	2,267,087

It will be seen that the reduced area under vines above referred to is entirely that returned as unproductive. This is probably due either to the fact that land has in the past been included under this head, which would have been more correctly described as "at one time under vines, but now entirely neglected," or that the crop, not having been successful in some districts, no fresh plantations were started. The demand for available land which arose during the past two years probably resulted in many unremunerative or neglected patches of vines being ploughed up for other crops, and thus ceased to be included in the area previously devoted to viticulture. The following table gives a comparison of the grape crops of 1891 and 1892 in the more prominent districts :—

V.

Police District.	Petty Sessional District.	Total Area under Vines.			Quantity of Wine made.			Lb. of Grapes used for the Table.		
		In 1891.	In 1892.	Increase* or Decrease† in 1892.	In 1891.	In 1892.	Increase* or Decrease† in 1892.	In 1891.	In 1892.	Increase* or Decrease† in 1892.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Roma ...	Roma ...	496	497	* 1	16,563	21,040	* 4,477	728,787	701,930	+ 26,857
Toowoomba	Toowoomba	193	185	+ 8	42,744	55,722	*12,978	383,882	229,236	+154,646
Brisbane ...	{ S. Brisbane }	353	{ 178 }	* 7	26,406	{ 18,636 }	+ 316	451,851	{ 166,643 }	* 5,656
	{ Brisbane Redcliffe }		{ 7 }			{ 7,175 279 }			{ 283,984 6,880 }	
Warwick ...	{ Warwick Killarney }	168	{ 130 8 }	+30	14,710	{ 13,166 150 }	+ 1,394	300,251	{ 138,922 14,724 }	+146,605
Marburg ...	Marburg ...	81	87	* 6	6,214	9,034	* 2,820	86,370	107,934	* 21,564
Ipswich ...	Ipswich ...	88	85	+ 3	19,901	21,975	* 2,074	91,640	93,110	* 1,470
Nerang ...	Nerang ...	12	47	*35	640	4,156	* 3,516	2,530	8,081	* 5,551
Maryborough	Maryborough	59	39	+20	3,219	600	+ 2,619	54,660	59,776	* 5,116
Highfields ...	Highfields ...	36	35	+ 1	7,603	3,605	+ 3,998	25,362	10,724	+ 14,638
Allora ...	Allora ...	37	34	+ 3	2,891	4,349	* 1,458	22,780	44,050	* 21,270
Logan ...	{ Logan Beaudesert }	67	{ 33 ... }	+34	8,677	{ 3,720 ... }	+ 4,957	14,100	{ 19,850 ... }	* 5,750
Cleveland ...	Cleveland ...	25	26	* 1	2,088	1,790	+ 298	24,806	22,476	+ 2,330
Normanby ...	{ Harrisville }	42	{ 25 }	+ 3	4,095	{ 5,064 }	* 3,059	7,287	{ 7,500 }	* 4,133
	{ Dugandan }		{ 14 }			{ 2,090 }			{ 3,920 }	
Stanthorpe	Stanthorpe ...	21	14	+ 7	131	350	* 219	68,488	22,398	+ 46,090

† Boundaries not quite identical.

The apparent increase in Nerang district and the decrease in Logan was occasioned simply by the transfer from the latter to the former of a certain collector's district, which chanced to include the site of a large vineyard. The collector's district referred to was, by mistake, allotted to the wrong place when the tables on this subject were prepared for 1891. In Roma there are 200 acres more land devoted to vines than in any other district, whilst Maryborough is the only district showing an important decrease—namely, 20 acres; probably the result of floods.

Any attempt to compare one locality with another as a wine-producing district must of necessity be very unreliable, as the practice of buying grapes in one place for conversion into wine elsewhere is prevalent, and it may happen that in many instances grapes bought for wine-making are returned as having been disposed of for table use. The results per acre as returned last year in districts with more than fifty acres under vines were as follow :—

District.				Gallons Wine, per acre.	Pounds of Grapes for table use, per acre.	
Roma ...	...	...	...	42	...	1,412
Toowoomba	...	...	...	301	...	1,239
Brisbane	...	...	...	41	...	1,667
South Brisbane	...	...	...	105	...	936
Warwick	...	...	...	101	...	1,069
Ipswich ...	...	...	...	259	...	1,095
Marburg	...	...	...	104	...	1,241

It seems probable from a consideration of these figures that Roma contributed grapes to make wine at Toowoomba and Ipswich; also that grapes were sent from Brisbane district to South Brisbane for manufacture into wine at the Fairfield factory, whilst Warwick and Marburg may have drawn supplies to a small extent from the neighbouring districts. There were also 660 gallons of brandy returned as distilled by vignerons for the purpose of fortifying their wines, for which special statutory authority is granted (30 Vic., No. 23).

HAY.—The following table compares the hay crops of 1892 with that of the preceding year :—

W.

Mown for Hay.						1891.		1892.	
						Acres.	Average Yield per Acre.	Acres.	Average Yield per Acre.
							Tons.		Tons.
Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,082	1·65	1,423	1·53
Oats ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,212	1·85	9,065	1·86
Barley ...	...	...	...	...	...	224	3·00	129	1·74
Rye ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	1·87
Lucerne ...	...	...	...	...	...	17,678	1·96	13,249	2·35
Panicum ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,287	2·07	1,240	1·99
Other Grasses	...	...	...	...	...	172	2·00	95	1·62
TOTAL ...						30,655	1·91	25,665	2·10

It will be noted that there were 5,000 acres less land laid down for hay in the latter year, but the yield was about 4 cwt. per acre better than in 1891. The chief decrease in cultivation for that purpose was that of the areas down with lucerne and oats. The area of wheat reserved for forage was about 40 per cent. more in 1892 than in the previous year, and with respect to other kinds of cereals grown for dry fodder, the area planted was about the same in both years. Rye appears among the hay crops for the first time in the returns for 1892, particulars respecting it not having been previously collected as a separate crop.

GREEN FORAGE.—There were 15,031 acres of cultivated land set apart to provide green food for live stock, some of the produce probably having been stored in the shape of ensilage. The different kinds of crops used for this purpose, and the area devoted to each kind, was returned as follows :—

	Acres.									
Wheat	167
Oats	1,743
Barley	628
Rye	168
Maize	1,211
Sugar-cane	295
Bere, Millet	29
Sorghum	980
Lucerne	6,635
Panicum	378
Other sown grasses	2,456
Total	14,690

As with the hay crops, it frequently occurs that a paddock which this year is cut for green food for stock is subsequently used merely for grazing; and in such cases the area so used is differently classified and returned as artificially sown pasture.

BANANAS.—For some years past the farmers who live in districts on the seaboard in the North of the colony have been shipping this fruit to the southern markets, and after many reverses for some time, established a fairly remunerative trade there. This led to further extension of the area planted, with consequent great increase in production, the quantity of bananas grown being on an average fully three times greater than in 1889. This large increase in production, combined with the quantity imported from other countries into Sydney and Melbourne, which was more than could be properly consumed in those cities, has operated adversely towards the banana-planter in Queensland, so reducing the price of the fruit as to render it almost unsaleable. The difficulties in connection with the freighting a fruit so easily damaged, and requiring so much space as the banana, has always been a difficulty in the way of export, and would operate still more adversely in a prolonged transit. The recent shipment of this fruit to Vancouver has shown that under present conditions the banana is not available for distant consumers. I am not aware that much success has attended the endeavours made to convert this fruit into a more exportable form, either by preserving, drying, or grinding it into flour.

There were 3,059 acres planted under this crop in 1892, being 838 less than in the year previous, but the average yield, 4,667·43 dozen per acre, in 1892, was so great an improvement on the result for 1891, that the lesser area in the year first mentioned returned 2,632,894 dozen more fruit to the grower than were obtained from the larger average in 1891. The acreage and results obtained from bananas for the last two years in the principal districts will be understood from the following figures :—

X.

Petty Sessional Districts.		Area.		Production.		Increase * or Decrease † 1892.	
1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
		Acres.	Acres.	Dozen.	Dozen.	Acres.	Dozen.
Bundaberg	{ Bundaberg ... }	71	{ 47 }	64,491	{ 37,050 }	† 23	† 27,441
	{ Gin Gin ... }		{ 1 }		{ Nil. }		
Caboolture	{ Caboolture ... }	233	{ 210 }	469,617	{ 432,675 }	† 3	† 21,892
	{ Maroochie ... }		{ 20 }		{ 15,050 }		
	{ Woodford ... }		{ ... }		{ ... }		
Cairns ...	Cairns ...	1,240	893	5,200,630	8,130,766	† 347	* 2,930,136
Cleveland ...	Cleveland ...	398	413	917,450	929,760	* 15	* 12,310
Cook ...	Cook ...	48	41	1,029,070	48,831	† 7	† 980,239
Douglas ...	Douglas ...	69	65	555,800	491,400	† 4	† 64,400
Logan ...	{ Beaudesert ... }	341	{ ... }	499,744	{ ... }	† 120	† 128,444
	{ Logan ... }		{ 221 }		{ 371,300 }		
Mackay ...	Mackay ...	56	15	288,692	39,030	† 41	† 249,662
Maryborough ...	Maryborough ...	176	242	164,916	238,426	* 66	* 73,510
Mourilyan ...	Mourilyan ...	665	523	1,890,030	2,312,200	† 142	* 422,170
Somerset ...	Somerset ...	41	80	94,500	18,446	* 39	* 76,054
Townsville ...	Townsville ...	82	60	57,090	620,600	† 22	* 563,510

It will be seen that the output from Cairns was nearly 3,000,000 dozen more in 1892 than in 1891, whilst in Cook the crop was almost a complete failure.

PINEAPPLES.—The results that attended the cultivation of this fruit last year were most satisfactory, for, although there was a decrease of 103 acres in the area under crop, compared with the year 1891, the yield in 1892 was 22 per cent. more than in the previous year, and the average 30 per cent. better than in 1891.

The crop is so suitable for packing and transit, as it will ripen by slow degrees after gathering, that it affords special facilities for deportation, and forms an important item in the export of fruit from Queensland to outside markets. Recently small trial shipments have been sent from here to Vancouver for the Canadian market; and although the first attempts have not been entirely successful, the causes of failure have been ascertained, and will no doubt be guarded against in future shipments. As the pineapple in Queensland ripens at a period of the year when it is not obtainable from American growers, this outlet for the fruit is likely to be utilised as far as possible; and there is little doubt that growers here will give every care and attention both to growing and packing the fruit, so as to secure a market which may prove highly remunerative to them.

The following table shows the principal centres of pineapple cultivation, with the results for the past two years:—

Y.

District.		1891.		1892.		Increase * or Decrease †.	
1891.	1892.	1891.		1892.		Increase * or Decrease †.	
		Acres.	Dozen.	Acres.	Dozen.	Acres.	Dozen.
Brisbane	{ Brisbane ... Redcliffe ... South Brisbane ... }	359	200,804	{ 386 2 34 }	{ 275,251 3,376 5,440 }	{ * 63 * 4 * 28 }	{ *83,263 † 4 † 8,508 * 5,552 † 110 }
Cairns	... Cairns ...	219	215,097	215	145,684	† 4	†69,413
Cleveland	... Cleveland ...	84	41,331	88	32,823	* 4	† 8,508
Mourilyan	... Mourilyan ...	26	4,252	54	9,804	* 28	* 5,552
Ingham	... Ingham ...	208	640	5	530	†203	† 110

It will be seen that large quantities are produced in the immediate vicinity of Brisbane, whilst in the North the returns obtained so far may be deemed satisfactory.

ORANGES.—There were 301 acres added to orange orchards during 1892; and 1,689,466 dozen fruit were gathered, giving an average return of 979·97 dozen to the acre. Farmers are beginning to realise that fruit cultivation of this kind, if somewhat slow in giving a return to the grower, is in the end satisfactory. When trees once reach bearing age, with proper care and cultivation they can generally be relied on to produce annually a more or less satisfactory return for the trouble bestowed upon them; therefore the area devoted to orchards of this description is gradually extending. The districts in which the orange is principally cultivated, and the results, are shown in the following table:—

Z.

1891.	1892.	Area.		Production.		Increase * or Decrease † in 1892.	
Police District.	Petty Sessional District.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	Area.	Production.
		Acres.	Acres.	Dozen.	Dozen.	Acres.	Dozen.
Bundaberg	{ Bundaberg Gin Gin ... }	45	{ 40 1 }	13,765	{ 16,713 Nil }	† 4	* 2,948
Bowen	... Bowen ...	72	92	61,407	85,282	* 20	* 23,875
Brisbane	{ Brisbane ... Redcliffe ... South Brisbane }	71	{ 57 42 21 }	195,789	{ 54,811 36,600 14,220 }	* 49	† 90,158
Caboolture	{ Caboolture Woodford Maroochie }	26	{ 52 4 20 }	10,650	{ 14,649 2,700 21,000 }	* 50	* 27,699
Cairns	... Cairns ...	153	204	17,067	423,897	* 51	*406,830
Cardwell	... Cardwell ...	22	65	3,000	14,450	* 43	* 11,450
Cleveland	... Cleveland ...	51	51	47,998	22,913	...	† 25,085
Cook	... Cook ...	46	73	4,803	16,992	* 27	* 12,189
Douglas	... Douglas ...	97	128	33,976	46,581	* 31	* 12,605
Gatton	{ Gatton Laidley ... }	83	{ 123 5 }	61,390	{ 125,808 6,180 }	* 45	* 70,598
Gladstone	... Gladstone ...	32	10	8,278	12,344	† 22	* 4,066
Gympie	... Gympie ...	25	27	14,340	14,033	* 2	† 307
Herberton	... Herberton ...	15	27	10,050	10,369	* 12	* 319
Highfields	... Highfields ...	6	28	3,050	37,420	* 22	* 34,370
Ipswich	... Ipswich ...	13	8	9,820	7,260	† 5	† 2,560
Logan	{ Beaudesert Logan ... }	36	{ 2 47 }	26,670	{ 1,600 15,050 }	* 13	† 10,020
Mackay	... Mackay ...	23	23	21,463	11,031	...	† 10,432
Maryborough	... Maryborough ...	167	155	128,610	141,726	† 12	* 13,116
Mourilyan	... Mourilyan ...	24	24	1,660	4,370	...	* 2,710
Nerang	... Nerang ...	32	83	10,690	30,550	* 51	* 19,860
Rockhampton	... Rockhampton ...	62	62	38,800	17,946	...	† 20,854
Roma	... Roma ...	28	23	22,148	21,400	† 5	† 748
Tiaro	... Tiaro ...	22	34	13,075	11,150	* 12	† 1,925
Toowoomba	... Toowoomba ...	80	71	230,090	74,420	† 9	†155,670
Townsville	... Townsville ...	29	36	34,420	307,110	* 7	*272,690

It will be observed that the largest increase in production was in the districts of Cairns and Townsville, and the most important decrease is noticed in the Toowoomba district. The districts of Cairns, Nerang, and Caboolture each show an increased area under orange cultivation in 1892, having each added to the orange orchards of the colony areas of 50 acres and upwards.

The

The orange has a great advantage over the banana in that, if suitably selected and well-grown varieties are carefully-gathered, then graded and packed, they can be landed from long voyages in first-class condition; consequently, distant markets are available for the disposal of this fruit. In view of the evident suitability of the soil and climate of Queensland for fruit-growing, the efforts which are now being made to open up fresh outlets for the products of orchardists will be watched with much interest; and growers should, to the utmost of their power, assist those who are now showing such enterprise and foresight in their attempts to open up communication with foreign markets, and obtain an outlet for the fruits of this colony.

OTHER CROPS.—There were 378 acres less land returned under this heading last year. This is intended to include, as its title would explain, land under any form of crop not elsewhere recorded. Table XI. in the Appendix gives full information on this point. Marburg is the principal contributor; pumpkins being the crop chiefly cultivated, nearly all the pumpkins grown in the colony coming from that district.

It is to be feared that for want of expert collectors, information on a point such as this is frequently somewhat imperfect. No return has been received of some fruits that certainly have been grown, and were recorded in 1891, but on this occasion, probably, have been included in gardens.

With respect to orchard and garden produce, classified as "other fruits," the year 1892 seems to have been a favourable one so far as apricots, cocoanuts, custard apples, figs, and lemons were concerned; the return of cocoanuts and lemons having been especially large. Good returns were also received from strawberries and peanuts; but the season seems to have been an unfavourable one for apples, persimmons, peaches, pears, and plums.

Of "other vegetables," the production of cabbages and cucumbers shows a great falling off, whilst the production of pumpkins very largely increased. The cultivation of the coffee plant has, it is hoped, gone beyond the experimental stage, and is becoming an established industry. It is satisfactory to notice that the returns from Mackay, Cairns, and Cook all show that plantations there have yielded certain quantities of this production, the exact amount of which I have previously stated.

ARTIFICIALLY SOWN PASTURE.

In 1892 there were 22,486 acres of land in use for depasturing stock which had been sown with various kinds of herbage for this purpose. This exceeded the area so employed in 1891 by 1,565 acres. Two-thirds of the artificially sown pasture is located in the Southern division, to the west of the Great Dividing Range. The practice of thus increasing the capabilities of land for grazing purposes obtains principally in the following districts:—

Districts.									Acres.
Warwick ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,127
Toowoomba...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,477
Killarney ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,671
Dalby ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,921
Allora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,424
Bundaberg ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,287
Cairns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	998
Herberton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	962

These areas frequently fluctuate in individual districts; a paddock artificially sown being used one year for grazing, and in the subsequent one shut up and mown for hay.

ENSILAGE.—The conservation for subsequent use of various kinds of green forage by means of the silo has never been adopted in Queensland to the extent that might have been anticipated. In countries where regular winter season is experienced it becomes necessary to make provision for the support of live stock during that period, and the storing of food for horses and cattle at all times becomes a matter of habit. In this part of Australia no such practice at fixed seasons is thought necessary; consequently, people are slow to learn from the experience of the past, and little or no provision is made in time of plenty to secure food for the inevitably recurring period of drought, with consequent loss and depreciation in stock which, if better cared for in the winter seasons or in periods of drought, would give better returns to the proprietors.

In 1892 335 tons of ensilage were entered in the returns, which is 54 tons more than in the previous year. Harrisville 140 tons, Gympie 80 tons, Dugandan 70 tons, and Brisbane 45 tons, are the districts and quantities where this commodity was stored.

I cannot conclude without acknowledging how much indebted I am to Mr. Weedon, the Compiler of General Statistics, for the valuable assistance he has afforded me in the compilation of this Report. Through his energy and careful examination of the returns I am in a position to afford much increased information on the subject of live stock and agriculture, which I trust will be of interest to those who peruse this paper.

WILLIAM T. BLAKENEY,

Registrar-General.

Brisbane, 26th July, 1893.

APPENDIX.

LIVE STOCK.

Table No. I.

RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, in the several PETTY SESSIONAL DISTRICTS of the Colony of QUEENSLAND, on the 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

Petty Sessional District.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Adavale	3,389	54,058	957,967	45
Allora	5,947	13,860	161,063	1,995
Aramac	1,642	24,157	406,185	41
Augathella	2,115	47,446	438,056	85
Ayr	3,921	45,583	158	365
Banana	4,444	104,575	24,717	76
Barcaldine	5,750	66,527	849,669	633
Beaudesert	5,577	41,704	603	4,528
Blackall	4,237	7,608	1,150,891	320
Boulia	5,966	181,840	92,860	47
Bowen	9,679	249,061	83	869
Brisbane	7,670	15,788	369	4,541
Bundaberg	6,024	64,044	973	2,471
Burke	4,756	185,230	18,200	260
Caboolture	1,713	9,271	181	2,016
Cairns	2,092	8,918	23	1,235
Camooeweal	1,522	29,518	32,000	61
Cape River	5,190	139,535	200	626
Cardwell	704	12,602	...	96
Charleville	5,030	105,856	533,031	866
Charters Towers	15,138	217,730	1,676	3,805
Clermont	11,247	194,097	670,519	892
Cleveland	643	2,583	173	694
Cloncurry	6,623	206,842	399,632	184
Condamine	2,063	23,938	47,312	153
Cook	3,294	56,780	14	1,005
Crow's Nest	1,657	17,221	883	830
Croydon	2,076	23,331	...	528
Cunnamulla	5,256	114,400	1,471,237	637
Dalby	8,938	46,721	731,116	2,195
Diamantina	3,533	176,466	14,555	42
Douglas	718	2,352	...	290
Dugandan	3,091	14,600	1,374	2,671
Eidsvold	827	28,335	15,652	251
Emerald	3,275	60,777	664	591
Esk	6,520	69,361	1,757	3,043
Etheridge	4,406	101,979	10	707
Eulo	1,255	75,867	167,835	3
Gatton	5,993	24,341	235	5,351
Gayndah	5,504	154,813	6,729	811
Gin Gin	1,776	37,772	370	1,680
Gladstone	5,383	152,471	1,970	694
Goodna	617	2,168	13	529
Goondiwindi	3,580	38,729	408,948	283
Gympie	4,335	53,326	3,465	2,898
Harrisville	3,769	16,512	37,556	2,731
Herberton	4,729	62,454	142	806
Highfields	2,539	10,393	1,501	2,568
Hughenden	10,773	250,943	1,151,402	609
Hungerford	1,312	1,294	345,532	6
Ingham	3,457	51,945	150	563
Inglewood	2,070	21,884	69,049	253
Ipswich	4,990	23,059	633	3,042
Isisford	1,819	22,620	798,622	46
Killarney	1,109	3,823	521	770
Laidley	4,134	18,913	790	4,616
Logan	2,287	10,716	64	2,174
Longreach	5,726	44,789	1,539,943	283
Mackay	13,219	181,793	6,454	1,464
Marburg	3,334	11,705	292	4,016
Maroochie	425	2,749	...	649
Maryborough	5,447	30,339	635	4,251
Mitchell	5,576	115,340	198,210	232
Mourilyan	360	529	...	153
Muttaburra	4,926	71,331	2,194,179	342
Nanango	5,828	76,930	28,252	534
Nerang	2,335	8,821	82	2,782
Norman	3,761	165,930	34,646	741
Palmer	1,630	27,281	...	367
Ravenswood	1,635	14,098	171	650
Redcliffe	1,723	10,793	...	2,262
Rockhampton	21,461	241,448	24,548	5,056
Roma	5,322	74,656	230,991	868
St. George	6,392	77,240	1,768,984	420
St. Lawrence	6,636	159,730	1,146	487
Somerset	194	1,943	42	726
South Brisbane	4,810	11,806	1,540	3,430
Springhurst	8,100	172,138	337,740	426
Stanthorpe	2,473	23,525	92,426	816
Surat	2,429	36,123	422,035	233
Tambo	2,504	23,581	625,028	156
Taroom	6,547	162,155	27,876	88
Tenningering	1,809	42,570	1,081	229
Thargomindah	8,320	317,889	639,251	219
Thornborough	2,994	79,646	...	292
Tiaro	4,151	45,920	291	2,137
Toowoomba	12,709	55,707	772,895	5,341
Townsville	5,721	71,756	4,034	1,720
Warwick	9,102	34,098	216,916	4,113
Windorah	8,088	244,900	366,168	113
Winton	5,634	122,164	1,151,637	118
Woodford	1,935	19,997	123	951
Yuleba	1,409	11,259	1,364	128
Totals for 1892	422,769	6,591,416	21,708,310	116,930
Totals for 1891	399,364	6,192,759	20,289,633	122,672
Increase in 1892	23,405	398,657	1,418,677	...
Decrease in 1892	...	...	...	5,742

Table No. II.

RETURN of the NUMBER of CATTLE and SHEEP in the various PETTY SESSIONAL DISTRICTS comprised in the SOUTHERN DIVISION of the Colony for the Years 1891 and 1892, together with the INCREASE or DECREASE in the latter Year.

Petty Sessional Districts.	Cattle.				Sheep.			
	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Adavale	51,508	54,058	2,550	...	916,399	957,967	41,568	...
Allora	11,623	13,860	2,237	...	116,978	161,063	44,085	...
Angathella	47,579	47,446	...	133	426,802	438,056	11,254	...
Bollon	46,912	...	...	...	343,642	...	...	...
St. George... ..	22,410	77,240	7,918	...	1,056,391	1,768,984	368,951	...
Brisbane ... ..	...	15,788	...	...	...	369	...	1,601
Redcliffe	35,801	10,793	2,586	...	3,510	...	...	...
South Brisbane ... ..	...	11,806	...	...	...	1,540	...	...
Bundaberg	86,068	64,044	...	...	...	973	...	259
Gin Gin ... ..	...	37,772	15,748	...	1,602	...	...	...
Caboolture ... ..	...	9,271	...	...	...	370	...	...
Maroochie	29,452	2,749	2,565	...	276	...	28	...
Woodford ... ..	...	19,997	...	...	...	123	...	...
Charleville	94,314	105,856	11,542	...	490,637	533,031	42,394	...
Cleveland	2,515	2,583	68	...	296	173	...	123
Condamine	32,560	23,938	2,637	...	43,990	47,312	4,686	...
Yeulba ... ..	...	11,259	...	...	1,364	...	...	...
Crow's Nest	14,378	17,221	2,843	...	823	883	60	...
Cunnamulla	93,449	114,400	20,951	...	1,207,918	1,471,237	263,319	...
Dalby	44,744	46,721	1,977	...	611,219	731,116	119,897	...
Diamantina (one-half)	91,110	88,233	...	2,877	7,463	7,277	...	186
Eidsvold	24,342	28,335	3,993	...	13,852	15,652	1,800	...
Esk	69,838	69,361	...	477	1,562	1,757	195	...
Eulo	82,530	75,867	...	6,663	88,820	167,835	79,015	...
Laidley ... ..	...	18,913	...	...	...	790	...	...
Gatton	36,819	24,341	6,435	...	465	...	560	...
Gayndah	141,278	154,813	13,535	...	7,564	6,729	...	835
Goodna	2,520	2,168	...	352	108	13	...	95
Goondiwindi	18,471	38,729	7,257	...	316,265	408,948	91,594	...
Moonie	13,001	...	...	...	1,089	...	...	...
Gympie	50,293	53,326	3,033	...	2,889	3,465	576	...
Highfields	9,435	10,393	958	...	2,207	1,501	...	706
Hungerford	1,666	1,294	...	372	324,874	345,532	20,658	...
Inglewood	15,729	21,884	6,155	...	61,255	69,049	7,794	...
Ipswich	18,889	23,059	4,170	...	602	633	31	...
Leyburn	4,655	3,823	...	...	78,440	521	...	...
Warwick	29,723	34,098	3,543	...	101,904	216,916	37,093	...
Beaudesert ... ..	...	41,704	...	...	...	603	...	...
Logan	51,522	...	898	...	845	...	...	178
Marburg	9,934	10,716	...	...	...	64	...	...
Maryborough	41,340	11,705	1,771	...	159	292	133	...
Mitchell	105,451	30,339	...	11,001	1,029	635	...	394
Nanango	70,388	115,340	9,889	...	208,098	198,210	...	9,888
Nerang	5,197	76,930	6,542	...	25,301	28,252	2,951	...
Dugandan ... ..	...	8,821	3,624	...	58	82	24	...
Normanby	30,645	14,600	...	...	...	1,374	...	...
Harrisville ... ..	...	16,512	467	...	20,363	...	18,567	...
Roma	54,341	74,656	20,315	...	249,071	37,556	...	18,080
Stanthorpe	21,755	23,525	1,770	...	76,326	230,991	...	...
Surat	36,247	36,123	...	124	272,125	92,426	16,100	...
Tambo	22,337	23,581	1,244	...	422,035	149,910	...	...
Taroom	159,164	162,155	2,991	...	576,850	625,028	48,178	...
Tenningering	51,791	19,937	...	9,221	27,876	7,939	...	...
Thargomindah	296,307	357	...	...	357	1,081	724	...
Tiaro	44,857	317,889	21,582	...	669,767	630,251	...	30,516
Toowoomba	44,528	45,920	1,063	...	250	291	41	...
Windorah (one-half)	122,916	55,707	11,179	...	739,707	772,895	33,188	...
...	...	122,450	...	466	185,428	183,084	...	2,344
	2,392,332	2,566,682	206,036	31,686	9,275,513	10,623,621	1,413,313	65,205

Net increase in Cattle in the Division, 174,350.

Net increase in Sheep in the Division, 1,348,108.

Table No. III.

RETURN of the NUMBER of CATTLE and SHEEP in the various PETTY SESSIONAL DISTRICTS comprised in the CENTRAL DIVISION of the Colony for the Years 1891 and 1892, together with the INCREASE or DECREASE in the latter Year.

	Cattle.				Sheep.			
	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Aramac	39,367	24,157	} 12,623	... {	909,984	406,185	} ...	3,143
Barcaldine	38,694	66,527			349,013	849,669		
Arrillalah—Longreach	45,118	44,789	...	329	1,405,360	1,539,943	134,583	...
Banana	98,472	104,575	6,103	...	19,361	24,717	5,356	...
Blackall	15,528	7,608	...	7,920	1,198,211	1,150,891	...	47,320
Boulia	207,866	181,840	...	26,026	144,868	92,860	...	52,008
Clermont	174,215	194,097	19,882	...	854,969	670,519	...	184,450
Diamantina (one-half)	91,109	88,233	...	2,876	7,463	7,278	...	185
Emerald	56,902	60,777	3,875	...	522	664	142	...
Gladstone	151,473	152,471	998	...	2,542	1,970	...	572
Isisford	23,467	22,620	...	847	863,661	798,622	...	65,039
Muttaburra	73,157	71,331	...	1,826	2,032,849	2,194,179	161,330	...
Nebo—Mackay (Nebo Collection)	81,144	95,445	14,301	...	1,230	6,271	5,041	...
Rockhampton	244,293	241,448	...	2,845	8,472	24,548	16,076	...
St. Lawrence	126,918	159,730	32,812	...	935	1,146	211	...
Springsure	135,088	172,138	37,050	...	326,415	337,740	11,325	...
Windorah (one-half)	122,917	122,450	...	467	185,429	183,084	...	2,345
Winton	131,918	122,164	...	9,754	1,178,822	1,151,637	...	27,185
	1,857,646	1,932,400	127,644	52,890	9,490,106	9,441,923	334,064	382,247
Net increase in Cattle in the Division, 74,754.					Net decrease in Sheep in the Division, 48,183.			

Table No. IV.

RETURN of the NUMBER of CATTLE and SHEEP in the various PETTY SESSIONAL DISTRICTS comprising the NORTHERN DIVISION of the Colony for the Years 1891 and 1892, together with the INCREASE or DECREASE in the latter Year.

Petty Sessional Districts.	Cattle.				Sheep.			
	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ayr	37,678	45,583	7,905	...	76	158	82	...
Bowen	238,528	249,061	10,533	...	166	83	...	83
Burke	132,134	185,230	53,096	...	29,852	18,200	...	11,652
Cairns	8,206	8,918	712	...	20	23	3	...
Camooweal	27,029	29,518	2,489	...	25,376	32,000	6,624	...
Cape River	111,584	139,535	27,951	...	201	200	...	1
Cardwell	17,133	12,602	...	4,531	...	...	...	...
Charters Towers	192,692	217,730	25,038	...	1,571	1,676	105	...
Cloncurry	235,637	206,842	...	28,795	362,101	399,632	37,531	...
Cook	46,951	56,780	9,829	...	3	14	11	...
Croydon	33,430	23,331	...	10,099	520	...	...	520
Douglas	2,011	2,352	341	...	...	...	...	...
Etheridge	111,956	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
Gilbert	445	101,979	...	10,422	...	10	...	8
Herberton	55,262	62,454	7,192	...	164	142	...	22
Hughenden	234,788	250,943	16,155	...	1,063,935	1,151,402	87,467	...
Ingham	45,806	51,945	6,139	...	116	150	34	...
Mackay (less Nebo collection)	84,416	86,348	1,932	...	64	183	119	...
Mourilyan	617	529	...	88	...	...	...	...
Norman	158,225	165,930	7,705	...	36,453	34,646	...	1,807
Palmer	33,276	27,281	...	5,995	...	...	...	...
Ravenswood	12,389	14,098	1,709	...	101	171	70	...
Somerset	2,359	1,943	...	416	50	42	...	8
Thornborough	65,462	79,646	14,184	...	...	...	...	...
Townsville	54,767	71,756	16,989	...	3,227	4,034	807	...
	1,942,781	2,092,334	209,899	60,346	1,524,014	1,642,766	132,853	14,101
Net increase in Cattle in the Division, 149,553.					Net increase in Sheep in the Division, 118,752.			

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED.

Table No. V.

RETURN of LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED for PRESERVATION as Food, for FREEZING or for TALLOW during the YEARS 1883-1892, with the Quantity of MEAT, TALLOW, LARD, &c., produced.

Year.				Average number of Hands employed.	Number of Establishments.	NUMBER SLAUGHTERED.					Quantity of Meat preserved.	Quantity of Meat frozen.	Extract of Meat produced.	Essence of Meat produced.	Quantity of Tallow produced.	Quantity of Lard produced.
						Sheep.		Horned Cattle.		Hogs.						
						For Preserving, &c.	For Freezing.	For Preserving, &c.	For Freezing.							
1883	...	...	...	...	11	162,150		22,209		171	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	tons.	lbs.
1884	...	...	...	...	11	64,431		11,918		...	7,375,583	12,195	12,195	...	3,685	440
1885	...	...	...	...	9	63,802		36,033		...	4,283,024	7,621	7,621	...	863	...
1886	...	...	...	...	5	720		2,860		...	8,871,867	37,752	37,752	...	2,009	...
1887	...	...	...	...	4	23,448		15,578		...	1,198,294	...	...	...	97	...
1888	...	...	...	...	5	14,613		12,315		...	5,174,000	46,115	46,115	1,088	1,267	...
1889	...	...	...	...	4	85,988		11,266		350	3,995,000	63,132	63,132	3,000	1,109	...
1890	...	...	...	...	6	141,763		16,831		4,446	7,403,046	118,686	118,686	1,513	1,170	3,029
1891	...	...	...	286	8					17,790	10,636,039	111,438	124,941	400	2,073	...
1891	...	...	...	286	8	29,111	122,022	21,919	8,784	17,790	4,255,733	11,933,596	124,941	10,187	2,632	15,435
1892	Brisbane	4	}	989	16	422,005	162,662	116,229	24,920	19,329	5,637,967	23,513,601	148,135	...	6,788	75,102
1892	Barcaldine	1														
1892	Hughenden	1														
1892	Norman	4														
1892	Rockhampton	2														
1892	Toowoomba	1														
1892	Townsville	2														
1892	Warwick	1														

Table No. VI.

AGES OF CATTLE.

Petty Sessional District.	Under 1 Year.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	Over 5 Years.	Age not Stated.	Total.
Adavale	6,293	11,674	12,505	8,706	7,684	6,821	375	54,058
Allora	2,005	1,737	1,516	2,034	1,621	1,213	3,734	13,860
Aramac	1,438	2,337	1,812	1,411	1,551	1,280	14,328	24,157
Augathella	5,583	5,939	4,734	4,901	3,644	8,835	13,810	47,446
Ayr	7,911	7,153	6,709	4,473	3,596	7,968	7,773	45,583
Banana	6,017	8,034	7,091	3,704	2,424	4,660	72,595	104,575
Barcaldine	8,256	9,899	8,952	7,449	6,807	9,696	15,468	66,527
Beaudesert	5,098	4,600	4,531	8,512	9,032	9,544	387	41,704
Blackall	764	773	841	588	511	1,313	2,818	7,608
Boulia	22,281	38,043	28,787	36,560	14,879	12,780	28,510	181,840
Bowen	43,782	45,190	35,967	25,934	19,573	53,154	25,461	249,061
Brisbane	2,602	1,464	1,316	1,400	4,564	4,300	142	15,788
Bundaberg	9,304	10,340	9,431	7,436	6,603	19,281	1,649	64,044
Burke	30,564	34,141	36,021	18,116	14,309	20,975	31,104	185,230
Caboolture	1,469	1,085	1,166	1,038	1,976	2,536	1	9,271
Cairns	1,817	1,459	1,303	1,209	1,035	2,089	6	8,918
Camooweal	6,370	5,720	4,416	2,905	3,933	6,007	167	29,518
Cape River	15,759	17,144	13,271	10,058	6,786	22,804	53,713	139,535
Cardwell	2,306	2,122	1,858	1,611	1,151	1,052	2,502	12,602
Charleville	16,900	18,724	17,627	14,362	18,578	18,465	1,200	105,856
Charters Towers	29,237	29,498	24,998	21,048	15,795	32,185	64,969	217,730
Clermont	23,952	40,569	30,966	26,749	12,814	15,463	43,584	194,097
Cleveland	493	485	341	264	342	658	...	2,583
Cloncurry	24,259	38,010	35,552	25,156	14,395	33,877	35,593	206,842
Condamine	2,142	2,389	2,261	1,088	1,421	2,356	12,281	23,938
Cook	6,298	6,441	6,422	6,471	6,293	9,171	15,684	56,780
Crow's Nest	3,006	3,111	3,072	2,657	2,470	2,568	337	17,221
Croydon	4,315	4,607	4,166	3,657	3,191	3,361	34	23,331
Cunnamulla	20,414	24,382	19,661	16,598	15,671	17,382	292	114,400
Dalby	5,027	9,612	9,048	5,660	6,161	9,488	1,725	46,721
Diamantina	21,234	31,521	38,160	16,080	9,738	22,278	37,455	176,466
Douglas	381	378	274	163	277	799	80	2,352
Dugandan	1,324	494	790	1,199	1,907	1,457	7,429	14,600

Table No. VI.—*continued.*AGES OF CATTLE—*continued.*

Police District.	Under 1 Year.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	Over 5 Years.	Age not Stated.	Total.
Eidsvold	5,608	5,281	4,892	4,831	3,453	4,075	195	28,335
Emerald	13,146	14,090	9,513	6,207	6,697	10,478	646	60,777
Esk	5,753	5,995	9,914	11,927	16,060	10,128	9,584	69,361
Etheridge	17,454	17,321	17,206	14,177	11,766	24,011	44	101,979
Eulo	10,403	13,605	13,983	14,187	10,487	13,152	50	75,867
Gatton	2,981	2,300	2,347	4,010	4,602	1,710	6,391	24,341
Gayndah	17,666	26,882	24,394	15,043	10,248	29,248	31,332	154,813
Gin Gin	3,474	4,175	3,718	2,638	2,575	2,918	18,274	37,772
Gladstone	14,069	15,979	13,803	15,823	12,040	17,849	62,908	152,471
Goodna	664	168	191	153	395	597	...	2,168
Goondiwindi	5,133	4,153	3,029	2,598	2,468	3,602	17,746	38,729
Gympie	6,054	6,004	5,516	7,123	5,813	10,345	12,471	53,326
Harrisville	4,155	2,439	1,981	2,018	1,659	3,765	495	16,512
Herberton	9,735	10,461	9,483	6,498	5,996	8,393	11,888	62,454
Highfields	2,161	1,166	1,142	744	2,217	2,178	785	10,393
Hughenden	24,700	38,733	33,284	28,634	23,286	25,216	77,090	250,943
Hungerford	292	192	134	127	240	309	...	1,294
Ingham	8,425	8,426	7,472	5,394	3,160	10,907	8,161	51,945
Inglewood	4,695	3,591	2,895	1,715	2,519	2,004	4,465	21,884
Ipswich	4,611	3,176	3,027	2,941	4,039	4,543	722	23,059
Isisford	3,525	4,531	6,221	2,578	2,106	3,373	286	22,620
Killarney	895	717	507	517	391	783	13	3,823
Laidley	3,004	1,551	2,897	5,120	4,835	1,505	1	18,913
Logan	1,697	1,502	1,488	2,044	2,489	1,496	...	10,716
Longreach	1,705	5,821	6,624	4,417	1,917	2,855	21,450	44,789
Mackay	30,354	27,724	23,712	17,596	14,693	19,379	48,335	181,793
Marburg	2,964	1,419	1,032	1,143	1,575	3,482	90	11,705
Maroochie	398	242	250	203	429	613	614	2,749
Maryborough	4,243	4,323	3,895	3,743	3,173	7,494	3,468	30,339
Mitchell	15,909	18,112	15,520	10,476	8,514	17,718	29,091	115,340
Mourilyan	37	42	59	40	27	290	34	529
Muttaborra	11,240	11,623	12,807	8,054	7,447	4,886	15,274	71,331
Nanango	12,562	16,515	12,938	9,363	8,405	13,464	3,683	76,930
Nerang	1,666	1,314	1,338	1,231	1,370	1,835	67	8,821
Norman	33,328	33,231	29,576	19,007	15,748	34,289	751	165,930
Palmer	3,882	3,785	3,778	3,865	4,106	7,857	8	27,281
Ravenswood	3,047	2,840	2,336	1,729	1,568	2,578	...	14,098
Redcliffe	1,765	1,441	1,050	1,061	1,489	3,987	...	10,793
Rockhampton	32,043	37,352	31,712	32,055	24,075	34,232	49,979	241,448
Roma	11,128	11,121	12,682	6,683	6,105	12,493	14,444	74,656
St. George	12,004	9,387	10,060	8,061	6,641	9,991	21,096	77,240
St. Lawrence	28,035	31,519	27,627	19,540	11,688	24,651	16,670	159,730
Somerset	118	181	182	125	87	50	1,200	1,943
South Brisbane	1,905	1,254	994	1,339	1,656	4,269	389	11,806
Springure	31,914	34,767	28,978	24,105	17,315	28,257	6,802	172,138
Stanthorpe	4,133	4,527	4,026	2,499	1,775	3,426	3,139	23,525
Surat	5,379	3,890	3,969	4,070	3,329	3,131	12,355	36,123
Tambo	1,220	7,102	6,628	3,734	1,285	1,301	2,311	23,581
Taroom	26,752	31,472	24,446	17,032	18,144	29,146	15,163	162,155
Tenningering	4,839	4,163	3,929	3,835	3,653	3,163	18,986	42,570
Thargomindah	34,761	48,710	45,350	47,041	19,646	65,253	57,128	317,889
Thornborough	12,968	8,547	9,459	6,559	8,216	8,185	25,712	79,646
Tiaro	4,127	4,643	4,568	4,133	3,486	5,400	19,563	45,920
Toowoomba	10,459	8,994	8,230	4,770	4,859	9,533	8,862	55,707
Townsville	14,496	14,110	10,317	7,638	8,509	14,660	2,026	71,756
Warwick	6,794	5,197	4,167	3,013	3,845	6,342	4,740	34,098
Windorah	26,577	36,598	34,083	18,483	14,456	31,920	82,783	244,900
Winton	20,470	29,751	20,303	13,250	8,795	26,634	2,961	122,164
Woodford	1,529	1,211	1,228	1,296	1,621	1,782	11,330	19,997
Yeulba	2,530	2,133	1,843	1,026	933	1,147	1,647	11,259
Totals for 1892	926,182	1,076,626	964,298	758,459	600,853	1,004,094	1,260,904	6,591,416
Totals for 1891	1,083,369	1,034,261	813,199	741,743	606,606	945,148	968,433	6,192,759
Increase in 1892 ... ..	...	42,365	151,099	16,716	...	58,946	292,471	398,657
Decrease in 1892	157,187	...	...	...	5,753	...	...	...
Percentage each age to total number, 1892	14.05	16.34	14.63	11.51	9.12	15.22	19.13	100.00
Ditto, 1891	17.49	16.70	13.13	11.98	9.80	15.26	15.64	100.00

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Table No. VII.—continued.

RETURN showing the TOTAL EXTENT of LAND under CULTIVATION, and the AREA under each DESCRIPTION of CROP, in the several PETTY SESSIONAL DISTRICTS of the Colony of Queensland, during the Year 1892—continued.

Petty Sessional District.	Total extent of Land under permanent pasture with Artificially Sown Grasses	Total Extent of Land under Cultivation.	Land in Fallow.	Total Extent of Land under Crop.	WHEAT.			OATS.			BARLEY.			MAIZE.		RYE.			POTATOES.			SUGAR-CANE.			SOWN GRASSES.						VINES.						Gardens and Orchards.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
					Grain.	Hay.	Green.	Grain.	Hay.	Green Food for Cattle.	Grain.	Hay.	Green Food for Cattle.	Grain.	Green Food for Cattle.	Grain.	Hay.	Green Food for Cattle.	Rice (Grain).	English.	Sweet.	Cotton.	For Sugar.	Green for Cattle.	Arrowroot.	Tobacco.	Bere, Millet.	Sorghum.	Lucerne.		Panicum.		Other Sown Grasses.		For Wine-making.	For Table Use.		Unproductive.	Bananas.	Pineapples.	Oranges.	Other Crops.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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Green Food for Cattle.	Hay.

Table No. VII.—continued.

during the Year 1892—*continued.*

* Not returned in 1891.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Table No. VIII.

RETURN showing the GROSS PRODUCE of PRINCIPAL CROPS raised in the several PETTY SESSIONAL DISTRICTS of the Colony of Queensland during the Year ended 31st December, 1892.

PETTY SESSIONAL DISTRICT.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																									
	GRAIN CROPS.						POTATOES.		Cotton.	SUGAR-CANE.		Arrowroot.	Tobacco (cured leaf).	HAY.						VINES		Bananas.	Pineapples.	Oranges.		
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Rice.	English.	Sweet.		Sugar-Cane Crushed.	Sugar.			Sown Grasses.					Wine made.	Grapes for Table use.						
														Lucerne	Panicum.	Other Sown Grasses.										
1. SOUTHERN. (a) East of Main Range.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bshls.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Acres.	Tons.	Lb.	Cwt.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Gallons.	Lb.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.	
Beaudesert	19	...	20	61,783	...	...	371	79	...	...	...	...	2	...	125	2	...	182	10	3	...	...	...	...	1,600
Brisbane	...	540	...	25,269	300	...	773	2,610	...	...	...	...	8	...	788	...	3	460	93	1	7,175	283,984	152,801	275,251	54,811
Bundaberg	...	4	...	63,926	...	...	140	1,538	3	13,157	24,628	560	...	...	205	8	...	740	17	...	...	14,230	37,050	3,710	16,713
Caboolture	60	...	112	17,569	49	...	213	420	...	86	...	2,840	...	6	165	...	...	20	11	...	190	10,200	432,675	3,625	14,649
Cleveland	...	...	...	1,045	...	...	16	335	13	20	14	...	...	...	13	...	2	8	...	4	1,790	22,476	929,760	32,823	22,913
Crow's Nest	895	...	...	11,501	40	...	364	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	8	30	40	...	...	439	...	...	...	500
Dugandan	...	...	...	115,785	...	...	146	6	10,900	...	...	...	...	...	17	85	4	25	158	...	2,090	3,920	600	...	Nil
Eidsvold	112	...	28	2,637	...	...	72	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	105	...	51	3	...	...	1,700	...	...	...
Esk	156	...	...	32,098	17	...	205	49	4,483	...	...	...	12	...	3	206	...	339	5	...	...	5,900	...	...	2,160
Gatton	6,197	524	117	152,212	332	...	3,430	58	21,740	...	...	...	...	580	499	26	154	1,908	331	...	10,463	59,511	...	...	125,808
Gayndah	303	...	...	1,763	6	...	22	85	...	...	...	...	...	22	27	...	...	70	12	...	...	162	...	...	2,000
Gin Gin	...	300	64	43,972	...	...	99	318	...	...	...	290	20	...	25	...	...	108	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	Nil
Goodna	...	...	...	18,152	...	...	87	24	3,268	...	...	...	...	...	281	1	...	73	49	...	1,316	8,320	...	Nil	6,850
Gympie	110	1,142	40	38,780	...	...	328	299	...	...	...	...	...	79	833	...	...	144	42	58	...	21,360	600	130	11,033
Harrisville	261	28	...	172,226	138	...	376	61	86,166	11	8	40	...	74	1,331	26	46	2,687	787	...	5,064	7,500	1,000	300	10,900	
Ipswich	...	...	20	56,103	...	...	424	120	5,871	...	...	...	...	...	784	15	2	1,142	84	...	21,975	93,110	...	1,000	7,260
Laidley	6,147	200	132	190,977	122	...	1,972	130	10,068	...	...	500	...	213	637	46	394	6,156	137	...	5,554	5,266	...	...	6,180
Logan	20	...	...	33,858	254	...	579	877	...	646	968	91,168	...	5	197	...	20	332	120	...	3,720	19,850	371,300	10,060	15,050
Marburg	1,089	...	38	191,863	450	...	258	84	69,858	200	240	...	...	62	441	9	79	585	110	...	9,034	107,934	3,570	50	3,025
Maroochy	...	2	...	6,052	...	...	61	197	...	...	...	5,040	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,050	444	...	21,000
Maryborough	200	16	40	75,269	305	72	364	927	...	2,267	3,839	...	...	21	1,090	1	6	725	30	10	600	59,776	238,426	6,706	141,726
Nanango	1,939	75	...	10,230	10	...	62	10	...	...	...	...	95	50	114	2	...	68	36	Nil	150	8,020	...	...	1,600
Nerang	40	6	...	55,723	...	2	756	37	...	245	284	459,960	...	...	282	...	...	188	14	2	4,156	8,081	11,700	204	30,550
Redcliffe	20	...	...	53,207	...	...	1,444	393	...	...	...	...	...	2	778	6	12	494	27	...	279	6,880	27,280	3,376	36,600
South Brisbane	30	...	...	10,203	...	...	409	1,438	...	...	...	1,120	...	...	687	...	Nil	321	260	...	18,636	168,643	6,550	5,440	14,220
Tenningerling	...	6	...	400	...	...	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiaro	1,445	78	...	77,159	2,271	2	571	88	...	89	46	...	31	107	606	7	16	545	25	...	90	18,820	7,400	1,145	11,150	
Woodford	45	...	30	9,285	30	...	138	17	...	...	...	12,320	...	...	23	...	...	13	...	3	1,050	800	...	...	2,700
Total East	19,088	2,921	641	1,529,047	4,324	76	13,688	10,247	212,370	16,721	30,116	573,838	168	1,266	10,454	161	804	17,574	2,209	81	93,771	934,443	2,235,762	344,264	563,998	
1. SOUTHERN. (b) West of Main Range.																										
Adavale	219	810	2,275	...	57	4,349	44,050	...	Nil	...
Allora	137,872	1,719	1,465	97,839	151	...	61	3	6,384	100
Augathella	Nil	9	13,440
Charleville	6
Condamine	142	142	5	56	5	...	286	500	19,140
Cunnamulla
Dalby	2,336	80	60	3,407	128
Diamantina (part of)
Eulo
Goondiwindi	190	...	...	793	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	89	2	...	4	...	...	112	9,144	...	...	2,400
Highfields	18,158	497	1,059	130,606	916	...	2,384	53	...	...	...	...	...	78	332	2	5	889	10	...	3,605	10,724	...	...	37,420
Hungerford
Inglewood	866	...	...	3,428	133	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	140	12	45	...	...	260	2	...	...	8,592	...	...	...
Killarney	14,697	124	148	57,178	...	2	200	2	...	...	...	...	1,359	...	76	...	...	165	...	...	150	14,724	...	...	...
Mitchell	1,273	...	...	174	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	52	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,632	...	...	...

AGRICULTURE.

Table No. VIII.—continued.

RETURN showing the GROSS PRODUCE of PRINCIPAL CROPS raised in the several PETTY SESSIONAL DISTRICTS of the Colony of Queensland during the Year ended 31st December, 1892—continued.

PETTY SESSIONAL DISTRICT.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																								
	GRAIN CROPS.						POTATOES.		Cotton.	SUGAR CANE.		Arrowroot.	Tobacco (cured leaf).	HAY.							WINES.		Bananas.	Pineapples.	Oranges.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Rice.	English.	Sweet.		Sugar-Cane Crushed.	Sugar.			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Sown Grasses.			Wine made.	Grapes for Table use.			
																		Lucerne	Panicum.	Other Sown Grasses.					
1. SOUTHERN. (b) West of Main Range—continued.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bhls.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Acres.	Tons.	Lb.	Cwt.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Gallons.	Lb.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.
Roma ...	5,919	135	...	2,524	...	...	83	20	...	...	...	...	...	24	73	...	...	16	...	...	21,040	701,930	...	...	21,400
St. George ...	90	...	...	260	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	93	29	...	...	3	...	...	...	11,044	...	...	...
Stanthorpe ...	3,762	50	...	2,804	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	1,464	21	159	...	...	121	...	...	350	22,398	...	...	...
Surat ...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,200	...	...	...
Tambo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,248	...	...	...
Taroom ...	...	...	...	673	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	43	...	...	21	13	...	...	2,600	...	...	100
Thargomindah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toowoomba ...	149,133	6,815	2,766	165,262	991	...	1,295	14	...	...	...	...	...	15	112	1,885	31	44	4,999	71	55,722	229,236	...	...	74,420
Warwick ...	108,794	457	830	116,507	80	240	875	13	...	...	...	...	525	303	852	...	14	2,936	...	4	13,116	138,922	...	...	1,000
Windorah part of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yeulba ...	...	...	...	42	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals West ...	443,445	10,019	6,328	581,497	2,271	242	5,210	120	...	...	...	...	3,503	941	4,483	40	63	11,975	96	61	98,944	1,270,403	100	...	136,740
Total S. Div. ...	462,533	12,940	6,969	2,110,544	6,595	318	18,898	10,367	212,370	16,721	30,116	573,838	3,671	2,207	14,937	201	87	29,549	2,305	142	192,715	2,204,851	2,235,862	3 44,264	700,738
2. CENTRAL. (a) East of Main Range.																									
Banana ...	...	...	...	100	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clermont ...	...	...	...	386	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,040	250	...	3,600
Emerald ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,220	...	...	5,420
Gladstone ...	...	...	...	5,661	140	...	79	54	...	...	...	...	...	10	33	...	...	240	...	...	...	162	202,769	1,110	12,344
Mackay (Nebo collection)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	2,240	...	...	4,000
Rockhampton ...	...	...	...	11,794	16	...	126	461	...	228	200	...	6	...	1,265	15	...	872	141	2	...	8,000	22,325	7,650	17,946
St. Lawrence ...	...	...	...	1,319	...	...	9	41	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	...	56	9	...	...	...	130	...	600
Springure ...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Total East ...	...	...	...	19,780	156	...	224	561	...	228	200	...	10	10	1,306	15	...	1,173	150	2	300	17,662	225,344	8,890	44,110
(b) West of Main Range.																									
Aramac ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barcaldine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackall ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...
Diamantina (part of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isisford ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Longreach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttaburra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	400	...	...
Windorah (part of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total West ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	560	...	...
Total Central Division	...	...	...	19,780	156	...	235	566	...	228	200	...	10	10	1,306	15	...	1,173	150	2	300	18,782	225,904	8,890	44,110

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Table No. VIII.—continued.

RETURN showing the GROSS PRODUCE of PRINCIPAL CROPS raised in the several PETTY SESSIONAL DISTRICTS of the Colony of Queensland during the Year ended 31st December, 1892—continued.

PETTY SESSIONAL DISTRICT.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																								
	GRAIN CROPS.						POTATOES.		Cotton.	SUGAR-CANE.		Arrowroot.	Tobacco (cured leaf).	HAY.						VINES.		Bananas.	Pineapples.	Oranges.	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Rice.	English.	Sweet.		Sugar-Cane Crushed.	Sugar.			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Sown Grasses.			Wine made.				Grapes for Table use.
																		Lucerne	Panicum.	Other Sown Grasses.					
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bshls.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Acres.	Tons.	Lb.	Cwt.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Gallons.	Lb.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.	
3. NORTHERN. (a) East of Coast Range.																									
Ayr ...	...	...	...	18,683	...	...	95	484	...	2,555	2,769	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Bowen ...	...	...	...	5,504	...	...	99	50	...	...	...	...	6	...	18	5	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	85,282
Cairns ...	...	...	...	55,995	...	25,516	18	578	...	1,150	1,465	2,400	10	...	57	4	...	...	10	...	300	103,200	11,795	423,897
Cardwell ...	...	...	...	1,480	...	45	8	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	224	8,130,766	145,684	14,450
Cook ...	...	...	...	6,568	...	1,252	13	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	16,992
Douglas ...	...	...	...	24,190	...	5,884	13	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,831	21,834	46,581
Herberton ...	50	25	...	52,073	540	...	328	508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	...	...	...	491,400	2,400	10,369
Ingham ...	...	...	...	14,660	...	...	50	739	...	4,786	7,244	500	5	12	323	...	...	...	...	...	6,300	10,120	505	4,080
Mackay (less Nebo collection)	...	...	...	6,837	30	225	100	1,427	...	11,778	15,156	...	6	...	72	...	...	...	...	322	4,896	39,030	1,466	11,031
Mourilyan ...	...	...	...	6,210	600	140	56	329	...	3,354	4,418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,312,200	9,804	4,370
Somerset ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,446	18	500
Townsville ...	...	...	...	1,271	80	...	378	158	...	...	...	...	100	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	9,888	620,600	106,826	307,110
Total East ...	50	25	...	193,471	1,250	33,062	1,158	4,886	...	23,623	31,052	2,900	127	14	585	9	...	425	10	10	322	21,608	11,789,213	301,007	924,812
(b) West of Coast Range.																									
Burke ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camooeal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape River ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charters Towers ...	...	...	...	148	...	...	97	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cloncurry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,912	11,416	8,164
Croydon ...	...	...	...	480	...	...	14	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	90	...	...
Etheridge ...	...	...	...	1,410	Nil	...	22	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,652	1,028	255
Hughenden ...	...	...	...	40	...	...	27	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	3,406	...	500
Norman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,444	...	...	800
Palmer ...	...	...	...	2,050	...	...	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Ravenswood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...
Thornborough ...	...	...	...	5,630	...	...	13	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	2,800
Total West ...	...	...	...	9,758	...	...	207	349	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,846	26,684	9,642
Total N. Div.	50	25	...	203,229	1,250	33,062	1,365	5,235	...	23,623	31,052	2,900	127	14	601	9	...	425	10	10	322	43,454	11,815,897	310,619	
Grand Total, 1892	462,583	12,965	6,969	2,333,553	8,001	33,380	20,498	16,168	212,370	40,572	61,368	576,738	3,808	2,231	16,844	225	867	31,147	2,465	154	193,337	2,267,087	14,277,663	663,803	
" " 1891	392,309	16,669	21,302	3,077,915	12,434	21,461	25,018	15,657	48,746	36,821	51,219	682,252	7,704	1,783	18,832	672	...	34,552	2,659	344	168,526	2,619,337	11,644,769	543,415	
Increase in 1892	70,274	...	...	...	...	11,919	...	511	163,624	3,751	10,149	...	...	448	...	*	...	...	...	...	24,811	...	2,632,894	120,388
Decrease in 1892	...	3,704	14,333	744,362	4,433	...	4,520	...	...	...	...	105,514	3,896	...	1,988	447	...	3,405	194	190	...	352,250	...	...

* Not returned in 1891.

WHEAT RETURNS—1892.

Table No. IX.

RETURN for the Year 1892, showing the ¹EXTENT of LAND SOWN with WHEAT GRAIN in the several PETTY SESSIONAL DISTRICTS from which Returns have been received, the AREA MOWN for HAY, REAPED for GRAIN, CUT for GREEN FEED for CATTLE, and UNPRODUCTIVE, respectively; also the AREA affected with RUST, free from RUST, and the PRODUCE.

PETTY SESSIONAL DISTRICT.	Total Extent of Land Sown with Wheat Grain.	Total Area Mown for Hay.	Total Area Reaped for Grain.	Total Area cut for Green Food for Cattle.	Total Area Unproduc- tive.	RESULTS.																
						AFFECTED WITH RUST.						FREE FROM RUST.										
						Total Area affected with Rust.	HAY.		GRAIN.			Total Area free from Rust.	HAY.		GRAIN.							
							Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.		Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.					
						Acres.	Tons.		Bushels.	Bhls. lb.	Acres.		Tons.		Bushels.	Bhls. lb.						
SOUTH. <i>East of Main Range.</i>																						
Beaudesert	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	19	19 00	
Brisbane	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	30	15 00	
Caboolture... ..	12	4	6	2	...	8	4	6	4	20	5 00	2	...	...	2	40	20 00			
Crow's Nest	52	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	52	895	17 13
Dugandan	12	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	17	...	...	...		
Eidsvold	20	13	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	13	25	5	112	22 24
Esk	12	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	3	11	156	14 11
Gatton	635	231	387	17	...	54	39	65	15	235	15 40	564	192	515	372	5,962	16 2					
Gayndah	52	11	36	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	11	22	36	303	8 25
Gympie	39	31	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	31	79	8	110	13 45
Harrisville... ..	64	44	20	...	...	20	20	39	...	...	...	44	24	35	20	261	13 3
Laidley	577	138	416	...	23	103	71	103	32	381	11 54	451	67	110	384	5,766	15 1					
Logan	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	1	20	20 00
Marburg	104	32	69	1	2	4	3	4	1	15	15 00	97	29	58	68	1,074	15 48					
Maryborough	85	22	26	11	26	2	...	...	2	10	5 00	46	22	21	24	190	7 55			
Nanango	140	20	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	20	50	120	1,939	16 9
Nerang	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	40	40 00
Redcliffe	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	20	20 00
Tiaro	278	87	110	29	52	39	31	56	8	58	7 15	158	56	51	102	1,387	13 36					
Woodford	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	45	15 00
						2,096	649	1,275	61	111	230	168	273	62	719	11 36	1,694	481	993	1,213	18,369	15 9
SOUTH. <i>West of Main Range.</i>																						
Allora	10,056	218	9,666	...	172	75	75	1,200	16 00	9,809	218	219	9,591	136,672	14 15					
Charleville... ..	11	11	11	11	3					
Condamine	10	...	10	10	10	142	14 12					
Cunnamulla	6	6	6	6	6					
Dalby	127	4	123	5	3	3	2	36	18 00	122	1	2	121	2,300	19 00					
Goondiwindi	13	6	7	13	6	9	7	190	27 9					
Highfields	1,118	42	1,058	15	3	66	6	14	60	888	14 48	1,034	36	64	998	17,270	17 18					
Hungerford	3	3					
Inglewood	74	13	61	5	5	6	69	8	6	61	866	14 12					
Killarney	1,262	...	1,259	...	3	30	30	412	13 44	1,229	1,229	14,285	11 36					
Mitchell	147	54	93	147	54	52	93	1,273	13 41					

WHEAT RETURNS—1892—continued.

Table No. IX.—continued.

RETURN for the Year 1892, showing the EXTENT of LAND SOWN with WHEAT GRAIN in the several PETTY SESSIONAL DISTRICTS from which Returns have been received, the AREA MOWN for HAY, REAPED for GRAIN, CUT for GREEN FEED for CATTLE, and UNPRODUCTIVE, respectively; also the AREA affected with RUST, free from RUST, and the PRODUCE.

PETTY SESSIONAL DISTRICT.	Total Extent of Land Sown with Wheat Grain.	Total Area Mown for Hay.	Total Area Reaped for Grain.	Total Area cut for Green Food for Cattle.	Total Area Unproduc- tive.	RESULTS.												
						AFFECTED WITH RUST.						FREE FROM RUST.						
						Total Area affected with Rust.	HAY.		GRAIN.			Total Area free from Rust.	HAY.		GRAIN.			
							Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.		Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.	
						Acres.	Tons.		Bushels.	Bhls.	lbs.	Acres.	Tons.			Bhls.	lbs.	
SOUTH. <i>West of Main Range—continued.</i>																		
Roma	803	28	717	38	20	2	...	...	2	8	4 00	743	28	24	715	5,911	8 16
Stanthorpe	250	13	232	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	13	21	232	3,762	16 13
St. George	52	46	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	46	93	6	90	15 00
Surat	13	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	2	11	210	19 5
Taroom	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
Toowoomba	8,115	93	7,972	15	35	1,296	21	23	1,275	23,750	18 38	6,769	72	89	6,697	125,386	18 45	
Warwick	9,157	224	8,415	30	488	130	18	30	112	1,629	14 33	8,509	206	273	8,303	107,165	12 54	
Yeulba	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	31,222	762	29,630	106	724	1,609	53	76	1,556	27,923	17 57	28,783	709	865	28,074	415,522	14 48	
Total Southern ...	33,318	1,411	30,905	167	835	1,839	221	349	1,618	28,642	17 42	30,477	1,190	1,858	29,287	433,891	14 49	
CENTRAL.																		
Gladstone	5	5	...	...	...	5	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHERN.																		
Ayr... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Herberton	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	12	2	50	25 00
Total, 1892	33,332	1,423	30,907	167	835	1,844	226	359	1,618	28,642	17 42	30,486	1,197	1,872	29,289	433,941	14 49	
Total, 1891	20,519	1,082	18,733	131	573	1,852	307	505	1,545	28,884	18 41	17,963	773	1,278	17,190	363,425	21 8	
Increase in 1892 ...	12,813	341	12,174	36	262	...	...	...	73	...	...	12,523	424	594	12,099	70,516	...
Decrease in 1892 ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	81	146	...	242	0 59	...	...	...	...	...	6 19

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS—RETURN FOR TEN YEARS.

Table No. X.

Year.	Wheat Grain.	Oats Grain.	Barley Grain.	Maize.	Rye Grain.	Rice.	Potatoes.		Cotton.	Sugar (on Acres Crushed).	Arrowroot.	Tobacco (Dried Leaf).	Wheat (Hay).	Oats (Hay).	Barley (Hay).	SOWN GRASSES.			Wine.	Grapes for Table Use.	Bananas.	Pine-Apples.	Oranges.
							Lucerne (Hay).	Panicum (Hay).								Other Sown Grasses (Hay).							
Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.			Lb.	Tons.	Lb.	Cwt.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Gallons.	Lb.	Dozens.	Dozens.
1883...	4·30	8·90	13·24	28·68	...	...	2·60	221·58	1·38	1,716·64	6·52	0·83	1·41	1·65	...	...	1·42	269·59	1,577·40	1,128·58	514·02	1,227·96	
							Solanum tuberosum	Batatus edulis.															
1884...	16·17	15·17	24·73	21·50	...	...	*1·81	*5·47	245·92	1·11	1,632·86	11·18	1·18	1·75	2·26	...	†	1·22	193·82	2,107·70	874·62	325·36	309·16
1885...	5·11	4·84	24·20	21·94	...	...	1·70	5·79	299·36	1·45	1,672·46	11·37	0·60	1·19	0·71	†	1·56	1·10	227·86	1,929·82	1,605·59	334·97	1,040·36
1886...	3·13	10·42	24·07	22·62	...	66·44	2·41	6·68	140·00	1·69	1,819·22	7·07	1·77	2·23	3·15	1·77	2·45	1·83	249·00	2,560·22	2,124·50	402·56	601·57
1887...	22·10	24·26	27·03	22·31	...	50·36	2·37	7·11	...	1·65	1,242·44	3·31	1·83	1·81	3·80	2·19	1·71	1·26	194·23	2,712·75	3,060·87	368·07	778·61
1888...	0·89	5·65	22·94	25·38	...	37·41	1·90	5·39	...	1·07	1,710·54	11·53	1·36	1·03	0·55	1·73	1·69	1·80	240·40	2,206·53	2,847·23	323·14	695·15
1889...	15·88	19·41	21·24	17·84	...	8·81	2·38	5·64	7·00	1·36	2,780·90	9·52	1·96	2·29	3·11	1·71	1·88	1·76	251·34	2,487·57	1,521·49	362·71	329·74
1890...	20·02	21·82	21·70	23·88	15·81	22·55	2·09	5·76	332·19	1·69	2,580·23	4·43	1·64	1·60	1·60	1·61	1·73	1·44	274·31	2,547·73	5,656·06	365·26	740·49
1891...	20·32	23·31	28·83	30·30	23·11	46·96	2·73	5·58	541·62	1·39	2,878·70	9·75	1·65	1·85	3·00	1·96	2·07	2·00	247·47	2,562·95	2,988·14	477·52	766·55
1892...	14·57	21·94	18·10	25·32	22·23	29·99	2·41	5·45	296·19	1·51	2,597·92	11·97	1·53	1·86	1·74	2·35	1·99	1·62	225·32	2,576·24	4,667·43	641·36	979·97

* Not separated prior to 1884. Rye hay, 1·87 tons per acre. † Previously included in Sown Grasses.

Table No. XI.

SHOWING the PRODUCE obtained during the Year 1892, from "OTHER CROPS," details of which are not included in the GENERAL TABLE.

a 1 acre mixed fruit ; 3 acres young fruit trees.

b Young fruit trees—no yield yet.

e 2 acres mulberries made into wine; 2 acres limes made into lime juice; 9 acres young tropical fruit trees.

c 2 acres linseed destroyed by rust.

g 18 acres young fruit trees.

g 18 acres young fruit trees.